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GERMANS STIRRED BY THE ENTENTE'S EXTRADITION NOTE

Great Interest Aroused by Publication of Demand Sent to the Dutch Government That Former Kaiser Be Handed Over

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The text of the entente note to Holland demanding the former Kaiser's extradition was published here tonight and aroused great popular interest. The note arrived too late for newspaper comment, but the headlines of the Pan-German organs indicate the line which is likely to be adopted, "Document of Shame," "Scandalous Note," being some of the descriptions applied to it.

It is evident that a great campaign of opposition to the former Kaiser's extradition will be organized by the Nationalist parties. Details were published this morning of a "Save the Kaiser" organization, to which the leading generals have given their patronage. It is significant also that agitation is arising in the German Democratic Party against the handing over of the Kaiser and the other Germans accused of war crimes.

Acknowledgment of Demand for Kaiser
THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday).—The demand of the Allies upon Holland for the surrender of former Emperor William reached The Hague late Saturday night through the Ambassador of the Netherlands at Paris, to whom it was handed on Friday by Paul Dulasta, the general secretary of the Peace Conference. The Dutch Government yesterday asked that the following acknowledgment of its receipt be published:

"We learn that the demand for the delivery of the former German Emperor into the hands of the allied powers, which is based on Article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles, has now reached the Dutch Foreign Office."

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ADVANCE IN COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It is true, according to the Attorney-General of the United States, that somewhat higher prices are being charged for bituminous coal in some sections of the country than the prices fixed by the Fuel Administration after the strike began October 31, but he denies that this means the operators are adding the increase of 14 per cent in wages, granted the miners, to the price of coal. "I have no information," Mr. Palmer said, "that the 14 per cent has been added anywhere. When the price is greater than the Fuel Administration price, it is caused by the fact that the operator alleges that coal was bought on contract prior to the strike, which contract was expressly exempted from the government price."

BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM SIBERIAN CONVERTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Moscow message states that a general meeting of the workers of the political section of the new First Army of Labor pledged itself as "the Knights of Labor and the Workers" to the cause of restoring the economic life of the country and expressed the conviction that hundreds and thousands of Communists in the army and out of it were burning with similar enthusiasm and capable of imparting it to others.

Other wireless messages emphasize the enthusiasm evoked throughout the country by "the week of the front," during which people are to give of their wages, rations or goods for the benefit of the Red Army. Further messages represent the Siberian population as embracing Bolshevism en masse, and state that recruiting for the Red Army has had to be confined to men between 20 and 30 years of age.

MR. ASQUITH'S NAME PROPOSED IN PAISLEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—H. H. Asquith's name was placed before the Paisley Liberal executive last night but the latter referred the matter to the full meeting of the association tomorrow night. It should be noted that the local executive has a majority of Coalition supporters and had urged its last member to take a back seat at the 1918 election, but he refused and won the seat after a strenuous fight as an Independent Liberal.

MR. MILLERAND AND PEACE CONFERENCE

Mr. Lloyd George Likely to Stay Over in Paris if New French Premier Indicates Ability to Carry on Peace Discussions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—There is little, save the formal recognition of the Caucasian governments to report this evening concerning the doings of the Peace Conference. Interest turns largely upon the future movements of the British delegation, which, on its part, is awaiting the decision of the French Government.

If Alexander Millerand, the new Premier, succeeds in getting his Cabinet together and indicates an ability to carry on the peace discussions, Mr. Lloyd George is likely to stay over; otherwise he will return to London on Wednesday or Thursday and the Peace Conference will resume its sittings in London about a fortnight hence. Probably Mr. Millerand will endeavor to avoid the necessity of leaving Paris in the near future, but it is by no means certain that he will succeed.

The last meeting of the conference under the presidency of Mr. Clemenceau takes place tomorrow morning.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Supreme Council tonight dispatched a virtual ultimatum to Jugo-Slavia, giving the government at Belgrade four days in which to reconsider its decision with reference to the Italian domination of Fiume and the Adriatic.

If the Jugo-Slavs fail to comply within the allotted time, they have been notified the basic ideas set forth in the pact of London—between England, France, and Italy—will be applied to the disputed territories.

The action was taken after the receipt of a reply to the earlier demands made upon the Jugo-Slavs, in which the Belgrade Government rejected the proposal to grant Italy a strip of territory in eastern Istria. The reply also demanded that Italy immediately cease to exercise the partial mastery over Albania which she now claims.

The note insists that Albania be made an autonomous State.

French Minister of Pensions

PARIS, France (Monday).—The French Cabinet was completed today when Andrew Maginot, a former Minister of the Colonies, accepted the post of Minister of Pensions.

Mr. Clemenceau's Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday).—According to the "Liberte," Mr. Clemenceau intends to travel two months in Egypt.

Gratitude Expressed to Mr. Clemenceau

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday).—On Sunday morning, after Mr. Clemenceau had presented Mr. Poincaré with the resignation of his Cabinet, the latter accepted it, expressing to Mr. Clemenceau the gratitude of the whole country and saying that he did not insist upon his remaining in power until the definite installation of Paul Deschanel, as he knew that Mr. Clemenceau's decision was irrevocable, laying down his power immediately.

RADICALS SAID TO SEEK WORLD WAR

Union Declared to Be Sought by Them With Pan-Turanians and Pan-Islamites to Arouse Buddhist and Other Prejudices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Authentic and up-to-date information obtained in official circles yesterday confirmed news dispatches from Europe in recent weeks that the Bolsheviks are working with the proponents of Pan-Turanism and Pan-Islamism to execute a flank attack upon the so-called capitalist nations of the world.

The Bolsheviks, according to official information received as late as yesterday, are at the height of their military power. Kolchak is routed in western Siberia, and his whereabouts are unknown; Denikin, in south Russia, appears to be substantially defeated; Finland is said to be friendly to the Bolsheviks, although jealously protecting its own frontiers; Estonia is continuing an armistice with the Bolsheviks, Latvia is again fighting them; the Bolsheviks are again concentrating against the Poles at Smolensk, and are credited with an intention to attack Poland on a large scale in the spring; the Ukraine is considered nil as a military factor for the time being; the Bolsheviks have propaganda agents at work in Afghanistan, and have access to Turkistan, they control western Siberia to Irkutsk, and have gained the initiative on the northern Russian and Murmansk fronts.

Relative Armed Strength

Figures of Bolshevik military strength as estimated yesterday show that on the north Russian front they have 25,000 men, and are opposed by 20,000; on the western front, the Bolshevik forces number 125,000, against 137,000 anti-Bolshevik troops; on the southern front, the strength of the Bolsheviks is 215,000 men, and their foes number 165,000; on the eastern or Siberian front, 75,000 Bolsheviks and 130,000 anti-Bolshevik forces. It was pointed out that these figures vary constantly, as the Bolsheviks, when they move into a new territory, augment their forces by conscription. They are said to have a reserve of 250,000 men and a plentiful supply of arms and munitions.

The position of Poland is represented in an unenviable light. While there are 340,000 men under arms in Poland, their equipment is heterogeneous and entirely inadequate. For example, the Poles are using three kinds of artillery; German, Russian, and Austrian, and they have no reserve supplies of ammunition. Shoes, clothing, and other equipment are lacking, and food is scarce. If substantial aid is not furnished, their stand against the Bolsheviks, it is said, may result in a tragedy.

Formidable Coalition

In eastern Siberia, where Semenov is now the outstanding figure, the Japanese are believed to have sufficient forces working with his forces to stop the Bolsheviks at Lake Balkal, if a decision is reached by the Japanese Government to do this. Semenov is described as a wholly unreliable adventurer, and resorting to any expedient to control the Mongolians, through Buddhist prejudices, and the Siberian population through other interests. He is said to be in direct communication with Enver Bey, formerly the chief tool of Germany in Turkey, and who is now instigating the Muhammadan races in Asia, Asia Minor, and Africa.

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SIMS PARTISANS SUPPORT CHARGES

Determination of Rear Admiral's Adherents, It Is Said, Is to Compel a Thorough Inquiry Into Navy's Conduct of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Since Rear Admiral William S. Sims made his attack upon the Navy Department's conduct of the war, and precipitated what may prove to be one of the most important investigations of recent years, the friends of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, have done their utmost to discount the gravity of the charges, in the hope, apparently, that the inquiry may be diverted, or that Rear Admiral Sims, the star witness in the case, may be thrown on the defensive. It can be stated positively, it is said, that Rear Admiral Sims will not appear before the investigating committee in the rôle of a defendant. It can be stated further that attempts to confuse the issue will not avail, that the investigation will proceed, and that every opportunity will be given to heads of the Navy Department to show that the charges made in the Sims letter are not founded in fact.

In the last few days, attempts of different kinds have been made to confuse the issue. Democratic members of Congress and apologists for the Administration, right or wrong, have hinted that the present contest is but the old struggle between militarists and the civil arm of the government; that Rear Admiral Sims, because of his Canadian nationality, and despite his services to this Republic, had to be cautioned when sent on an important mission to London; that he had fought those above him on a previous occasion, and resented authority, though these apologists are forced to admit that he emerged victorious from this quarrel, and to the lasting benefit of the United States Navy.

Proofs to Be Produced

Those who have known Rear Admiral Sims declare they have reasons to believe that he will not be diverted from his purpose by side issues and irrelevant charges, that, in fact, he is prepared to produce proof in support of his allegations, and that he will put up the fight of his career to substantiate his case.

Within the next few days the Senate sub-committee on naval affairs, that is to have charge of the investigation, will select counsel who, it is intimated, had more than ordinary knowledge of inside naval affairs during the war emergency.

The decision to employ counsel was reached at a meeting of the sub-committee yesterday. Democratic members of the committee opposed this move, insisting that there was no need for a legal specialist in the pending inquiry. Counsel is to be employed, however, on condition that he will not conduct the cross-questioning of witnesses, but will confine himself to the giving of expert direction to the committee.

After this agreement in the sub-committee, Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, the chairman, submitted a resolution in the Senate asking the permission of that body to employ an expert to help with the investigation. Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, immediately objected so that the resolution went to the Senate floor.

Scope to Be Wide

The scope of the investigation will be the entire conduct of the war by the Navy Department and the officials and officers responsible for the preparation of the fleet, and its disposition after the beginning of hostilities with the Imperial German Government. If, as is freely charged, there was at the Navy Department a sinister and malign influence which prevented whole-hearted cooperation at the outset, the country, senators contend, has the right to know of it. If there was no such influence, the charges must be refuted. Every one is agreed that the matter must be sifted to the bottom and the truth revealed.

Were there in the Navy Department, as late as January, February, and March, 1917, men or officers who did not recognize that the Imperial German Government was the only possible enemy of the American people at that time? Because of its international aspect, the question of the good faith and integrity of the United States Government is involved, and this question will be one of the first to be propounded.

Facts to Be Disclosed

That Rear Admiral Sims is prepared to tell from whom he received the instructions and the warning of this country's readiness to fight Great Britain when the German peril was at its height, is the confident belief of those who have faith in the integrity of the naval officer. The indications already are that some of those high up are more concerned over this random remark than they are over the charges of failure to cooperate and inefficiency.

Had the German propagandist penetrated some high places in the naval administration in Washington? Could it be possible that there were at work influences hostile to the allied cause without Secretary Daniels having

knowledge of them? Did the instructions to Rear Admiral Sims originate with some one who was at the opposite pole from him in point of sympathy? These are questions which will inevitably be asked.

Is there any basis of fact or truth in rumors now freely circulated that months passed before the Navy Department realized that it would have to make preparations for war on a large scale, and that during that period those who made determined efforts to organize were hampered and discouraged? That this should be the case is frankly regarded as inconceivable, but the rumors will not down, and must be inquired into.

LESSONS FROM IRISH ELECTIONS

Satisfactory Feature Noted in Dublin in Wiping Out of Publican Element From Corporation—Instances of Lawlessness

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—The Irish municipal elections are at any rate worthy of Ireland's reputation that, while apparently torn asunder by rival factions and claims, she has been able to give a lesson to the world in what so far seems to be the most democratic method of conducting any kind of an election.

In Dublin, one satisfactory feature of the elections should be noted, namely, that the publican element has been wiped out of the corporation. If Sinn Fein devotes its strength in the right direction, namely, that of municipal reform, and does not use it as a political lever, much good for the country may, it is thought, be in store as a result of the elections.

One of the successful Sinn Fein candidates at Bismarck, Professor Sinnott, remarked in a speech that before long great surprises would be in store for some people. There is perhaps little point in recording the day to day instances of lawlessness which range from attempts to wreck trains and raids for arms, to plain murder and burglary. It is extremely difficult to distinguish what is a so-called political crime from general disorder. Some importance is attached by the authorities to the cutting of telegraph and telephone wires which has occurred on a wide scale in certain coast districts.

One instance took place on the County Waterford coast during last week-end and there have been naturally rumors of the landing of arms. It has not been found possible to ascertain definitely whether anything did happen, but the authorities are presumably doing their best to deal with this source of danger.

Attacks on barracks have recently been frequent, one notable instance occurring on Sunday night when the Drogheda police barracks near Thurles County, Tipperary, were attacked by some 150 men. The police resisted the attack for four hours, suffering no casualties, however, and eventually reinforcements arrived from the surrounding districts.

These reinforcements found that they could not get transportation through, owing to the blocking of the roads by trees, and in one instance had to walk four miles to the assistance of their comrades. The besiegers used bombs in their attacks and blew away part of the roof, but there were no casualties. Assistance was summoned by firing rockets.

DELEGATES RECOGNIZE BOLSHEVIST MENACE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
HELSINGFORS, Finland (Tuesday).—When interviewed yesterday, the Lithuanian delegate, however, was not so hopeful. He intimated that considerable difficulty centered round the relations between Lithuania and Poland, and remarked that while Poland occupied one-third of Lithuania, including its old capital, Wilna, the conference could not be expected to provide a satisfactory solution.

The Lithuanian delegate, however, was not so hopeful. He intimated that considerable difficulty centered round the relations between Lithuania and Poland, and remarked that while Poland occupied one-third of Lithuania, including its old capital, Wilna, the conference could not be expected to provide a satisfactory solution.

Explanation from the Bolsheviks

LONDON, England (Monday).—The military successes of the soviet forces were the cause of the action of the Allies in deciding to permit the reopening of trade with Russia, according to a wireless statement from Moscow picked up here, in which industrial Russia is urged to apply itself to its tasks. The message says: "The blockade ring has been broken by the victories of the Red army. The army of Labor has started its campaign. The workers defeated the enemy when thousands of faithful hands took up the matter."

"To your lathes, machines, ratchets, hammers, and shovels! There is work for horny hands!"

BAR ASSOCIATION DENIED VOICE IN SOCIALISTS' AID

Judiciary Committee of New York Assembly Overrules Motion of Suspended Members' Counsel That Challenges Jurisdiction

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York.—The Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly, at its hearing yesterday on the eligibility of the five suspended Socialist assemblymen to their seats, declined to permit the appearance, on behalf of the public, of the special committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York, on the ground that it was necessary to make a strict rule against permitting the entrance of any counsel into the case except those representing the actual parties. The committee, after a statement had been read by its leader, Charles E. Hughes, former justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, withdrew.

Morris Hillquit, chief counsel for the Socialists, made motions challenging the right of the committee to conduct the proceedings, and urging that it report back to the Assembly with a request that a special committee be appointed for the purpose; next, challenging the right of several members to sit; and finally, demanding dismissal of the proceedings on the ground that they were not warranted by the Constitution or the statutes of the State. The first two motions were overruled.

The position of the committee was outlined by the chairman of the committee, Louis M. Martin, at the opening.

Assembly Chamber Crowded

The first meeting of the Judiciary Committee was scheduled for 11 a. m., but it was 11:27 before the chairman, Louis M. Martin, brought the meeting to order in the Assembly Chamber, which was crowded, with assemblymen and visitors.

The members of the committee present, besides the chairman, were George H. Rowe, James M. Low Jr., Edward A. Everett, William W. Pellet, Edward J. Wilson, Charles M. Harrington, Harold E. Blodgett, Theodore Stitt, Louis A. Cuvillier, Maurice Bloch, and William S. Evans. The counsel for the Judiciary Committee were John B. Stanchfield, Martin W. Littleton, Elton R. Brown, Arthur E. Sutherland, Samuel A. Berger, and Archibald E. Stevenson, as announced by C. D. Newton, Attorney-General. Senator Brown did not appear at the first sitting.

Counsel for the Socialists were Morris Hillquit, Seymour Stedman, S. John Block, William Karlin, Gilbert E. Roe, and Walter Nellis. For the Bar Association of the City of New York there appeared Charles E. Hughes, Louis Marshall, Ogden L. Mills, Morgan J. O'Brien, and Joseph M. Proskauer.

After the chairman had announced that as the inquiry was to be conducted under the rules and procedure of the Supreme Court there must be no applause, Judge Hughes rose and craved the courtesy of the Judiciary Committee to submit a brief statement for the Bar of the City of New York, not on behalf of the suspended members, nor on behalf of the Socialist Party, but to show the committee the gravity of the matter before them and the importance at the outset of determining certain fundamental constitutional law and procedure as relating to the case on hand, the determination of which was so closely related to the security of the Republic.

Aim of Bar Association Committee

Asked by the chairman if the committee appeared for the suspended members, Mr. Hughes replied that they appeared "for the purpose of making such suggestions and representations to the committee as in their judgment may be deemed important, in order that the proceeding may be heard and determined in accordance with sound constitutional practice, and in the hope that what we may do may be an aid to the deliberations of the committee."

The chairman announced that it was with very great reluctance that the committee could not consent to allow the appearance of any organization outside of the real parties who are the subject of the inquiry, one of the reasons being that many organizations had proposed that they appear through counsel, so that a hard and fast rule had to be adopted. The power of the committee was limited, he said, to determining from the evidence as to the qualification and eligibility of the suspended members to sit in the Assembly, and to reporting to the House, which would decide the question. He therefore proposed that Mr. Hughes should address his request to the Speaker, or through some member of the Assembly to the Assembly itself.

In replying at some length Mr. Hughes urged that the Judiciary Committee at once report to the Assembly that there was no question properly before it, and that the suspended members be reelected, and if they desired to present charges against them these charges should be properly formulated. In conclusion, he submitted a brief for the consideration of the committee.

Statement of Chairman

The chairman then presented the following statement as showing the committee's understanding of the matters to be considered: "The Assembly having passed a reso-

lution denying Louis Waldman, August Claessens, Samuel A. Dewitt, Samuel Orr, and Charles Solomon their right to a seat in that body pending the determination of their qualifications and eligibility, and having referred the question so raised to the Judiciary Committee for its determination, and the Assembly having empowered the Judiciary Committee to subpoena and examine witnesses and documentary evidence to enable it to become possessed of the essential facts bearing on the matter, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee and in its behalf I am directed to say that we have formulated rules of procedure to govern our conduct, and that the men above named have been fully furnished with copies thereof. Information came to the Assembly through various channels that the men mentioned in this proceeding were members of a party or society whose platform of principles and whose doctrines as advocated today called for and demanded the complete destruction of our form of government by the fomentation of industrial unrest, the bringing into play of force and violence, and direct action by the mass; that the men here mentioned, affiliated with that party or society, have subscribed to and advocated such principles and are in favor of the absolute substitution of minority for majority rule; that they are in hearty accord and sympathy with the Soviet Government as it exists in Russia today and have declared their solidarity therewith.

Opposition to War Charged

"It is claimed, among other things, that in 1917, when our country was at war with Germany and summoned the strength of the people to that great struggle, the party or society to which these men belong and to whose program they have subscribed, in open convention and with calculated deliberation denounced the war as criminal, its purposes capitalistic, its motive profiteering, and pledged every man in that party to oppose the war, and all the means adopted by the government for carrying on the war, in every possible way; that the men herein named, by voice and vote, in public and in private, opposed every measure intended to aid the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

"It is claimed also that in August, 1919, after the signing and program of the Russian Soviet Government were fully known and their practices and principles fully revealed, the Socialist Party of America, of which these men are members, in deliberative convention declared their allegiance and solidarity with such Russian Soviet Government; that they secured their nomination and procured their election under the pretense to the people that they were merely availing themselves of a legally established means for political representation, whereas in truth and in fact it is claimed that this was done to disguise and cover up their true intent and purpose to overthrow this government, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary.

Fair Play Is Promised

"It was claimed these men have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that they have made no promise in conflict with the requirements of such oaths. The claim is made that these men are, with others, engaged in a large and well-organized conspiracy to subvert the due administration of law and to destroy the right to hold and own property honestly acquired, to weaken the family tie, which they assert is the bedrock of capitalism, to destroy the influence of the church and overturn the whole fabric of a constitutional form of government, and our inquiry will be conducted with a view to ascertain and determine whether there is truth in such information. We intend the men under investigation shall have fair play. The case is not pre-judged. The committee sits with an open mind. The men shall be accorded the right to select their own counsel and assistance will be given them in the procurement of evidence. After the close of the investigation and after the submission of the matter by counsel for the interested parties, the committee will with all convenient speed report to the Assembly its determination."

Mr. Hillquit's Argument

Morris Hillquit, speaking on behalf of the suspect members, made a cleverly argued address moving that the committee adjourn. In opening he said: "In the first place, I challenge the right of this committee to conduct this proceeding and I move you that the committee report back to the Assembly a recommendation that the case be tried by a special committee elected by the Assembly, and not appointed by the Speaker."

He went on to argue that as judges the committee must be free from bias, and that they were biased, he declared, was evident, as they had already publicly expressed their conviction of the guilt of these men on trial. He went on to quote from the Speaker's remarks in calling the five members before him to show that those who voted in favor of suspending them had prejudged the case, and the chief accuser, the Speaker, had selected his own judges. He therefore moved that the committee immediately adjourn.

Mr. Stanchfield, speaking for the counsel who represent the Assembly, asked that this motion should not prevail.

Motion Is Denied

The chair denied the motion after noting Mr. Hillquit's exception. Mr. Hillquit then challenged the right of Mr. Martin and Mr. Jenks to sit on the Judiciary Committee, because they are members of the Lusk committee, which had expressed itself very definitely against the Socialist organization. He also challenged Mr. Cuvillier on account of his remarks in the Assembly on Monday evening, that if the five men were found guilty they should be shot. Mr. Martin, the chairman, then over-ruled the motion.

After a recess of 30 minutes, Mr. Hillquit made a speech of over an hour's duration, in favor of a motion to dismiss the proceedings on

the ground that they were not warranted by the Constitution or by any statutory law of the State. Even though every word of the charge read by the chairman were proved to be true, that even then neither the committee nor the Assembly would have the power to suspend or expel the five members. He then followed with a long argument to show that the oath of office supplied the only test of qualification, and no other test, such as the present inquiry by the committee, could apply.

Mr. Littleton Replies

In replying Mr. Littleton made an eloquent speech, in which he denied Mr. Hillquit's statement that the Assembly was without power to designate a committee and to act on receiving the report of that committee. The committee adjourned until 10:30 a. m. today.

The Assembly convened at 10 a. m. yesterday and after various resolutions by Mr. Amos to reset the five suspended members had, under the rules of the House, been ordered held over for a week, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Democrat, of the Bronx, offered a resolution to bar Attorney-General Newton from serving during the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee. This resolution was also put over until next week, and when Mr. McLaughlin appealed from the chair, the Assembly sustained the chair by 97 to 1. The Assembly then adjourned and will meet tomorrow evening at 8:30.

Dr. Butler Finds Action Unwise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The action of the New York Assembly in suspending the Socialist members was unwise even though taken "with the highest motives and for patriotic reasons," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, told the Liberty Republican Club. Warning against giving way to hysteria because of opposition to American institutions, Dr. Butler urged that the force of the assertion that wrongs in America may be righted by the ballot box be not weakened by acts of violence or revolution. He also suggested that instead of deporting "intellectual and moral degenerates" to Finland or Russia, it might be well to send them to the Philippine Islands and let them work out their theories there.

SECRETARY GLASS ON DOLLAR STANDARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Secretary of the Treasury calls attention to the fact that the intrinsic value of the dollar is unchanged, and explains why its purchasing power is less. In answering a correspondent who deprecated the tendency to refer to "the depreciated American dollar," Mr. Glass said:

"I am in hearty accord with your view that the practice of referring to a '50-cent dollar' is bad policy on the part of our citizens, and is provocative of an unhealthy spirit of discontent. The underlying assertion, moreover, is contrary to the facts. 'There is nothing the matter with the American dollar. Its intrinsic value is unchanged, since our currency in the main rests fundamentally on gold, which, with unimportant exceptions, is the standard of value the world over. Naturally, since gold is the standard, its value cannot change. It is the unchanging value by which the value of all other commodities is measured. The purchasing power of the American dollar abroad as indicated by the current exchange rates, for the currencies of our European allies in the war has, since the beginning of the war, very decidedly increased. The purchasing power of the dollar at home is materially less than it was before the war, for the simple reason that the costs and prices of labor and of most of the commodities in common use have sharply risen. The causes of the rise in prices are not far to seek. They are primarily the excess of demand over supply, coupled with the present tendency to reckless spending and the apparent willingness of many purchasers to pay without question whatever prices are asked.'

JURY MINUTES ARE MADE PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The minutes of the extraordinary grand jury investigating the so-called Interborough conspiracy charge were made public yesterday on order of Justice Barlow S. Weeks. They are regarded as indicating no proof of the conspiracy originally charged by Mayor Hylan, who held that Interborough employees and employees had conspired to arrange a strike in the higher fare campaign, nor are they regarded as including proof of the alleged crimes spoken of by the jury's foreman as overshadowing the so-called conspiracy, and in which rumor had involved city officials.

ADMIRAL BONARCH PROMOTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Vice-Admiral Bonarch, the hero of Dixmude, who he commanded the French marines, has been admitted to the second section of the General Staff of the marines. He was a close collaborator of Georges Leygues, former Minister of Marine, and exerted considerable influence in quieting last year's mutinies in the French fleet.

CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTS

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Monday)—

In view of the enormous increase in prices, Austria has not furnished goods contracted for by Hungary when prices were at lower levels than those prevailing now. Hungary, therefore, has canceled all contracts with Austria and has announced that no further government purchases will be made in that country.

DISTRIBUTION PLANS FOR RUSSIAN GOODS

Elaborate Preparations for Resumption of Commercial Relations Have Been Worked Out—Surplus to Be Exported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Dr. Alexander M. Berkenheim, who represents the Russian cooperative movement in Paris, has notified the cooperative officials in London that the allied Supreme Council has authorized direct wireless communication with the central board of the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers Societies at Moscow and has announced the departure tomorrow of a Russian cooperative delegation to Moscow.

The joint committee of the Russian Cooperative Associations in London has delegated Mr. Morosoff, its president, and Mr. Shmelf, its vice-president, to proceed to Paris to negotiate with the allied governments the conditions of trading with the Russian cooperative movement. Mr. Morosoff is chairman of the board of the Siberian Union of Cooperative Societies and Mr. Shmelf is general manager of the Central Flax-Growers Association.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Elaborate plans for the resumption of commercial relations between the Russian people and the allied nations have been worked out, and it is expected that the Bolshevik will permit the free interchange of manufactured goods and raw materials. It will be a comparatively simple matter to distribute goods among the Russian people under the agreement announced last Friday by the Supreme Council, it is said by Russians who assisted in the negotiations that preceded the announcement. Surplus stocks of wheat, flax, and lumber await export from Russia, and all that is needed is ocean tonnage to carry these products to the markets of the world.

Details of the plan to be followed were given to The Associated Press today by Alexander M. Berkenheim and Constantine Krovopouskoff, respectively president and member of the Foreign Board of the Russian Cooperative Union, through which trade will be carried on. These two Russians conducted the negotiations with the Supreme Council which brought about the adoption of a policy which reversed that followed by the Allies during the last two years.

No Political Character

"It must be understood the agreement has no political character whatsoever," said Mr. Berkenheim. "It is merely an economic, financial and humanitarian arrangement. Russian cooperative unions, organized 50 years ago, now number 500 branches and have 50,000 local societies, with 25,000,000 members. These societies operate throughout Russia, whether under Bolshevik rule or controlled by other governments. It is a sort of Russian economic Red Cross."

In February, 1919, we laid before the British Foreign Office, and also before the Secretary of Mr. Lloyd George, our plan for the exchange of Russian raw material for manufactured goods from allied countries. Mr. Krovopouskoff and myself were summoned last week before the Supreme Council, where the plan was adopted.

"This plan is very simple. We have in Russia great stocks of wheat, cereals, cattle and flax, which owing to the complete suppression of exportation during the last few years and the record crop of 1919, are now larger than Russia ever disposed of previous to the war. This is especially true in the interior of Russia, where consumption has also diminished."

Needs of Russians Enumerated

Mr. Berkenheim then enumerated, as among the needs of the Russian farming and agricultural implements, cloth, shoes, locomotives, motors, and automobiles, and continued: "Ship tonnage must be furnished by the Allies as Russia's shipping has completely disappeared. We must import first in order to export. Ships may enter the Black, Baltic and White Sea ports loaded with goods needed by Russia and may return with our exports."

Russian peasants absolutely refuse to accept any sort of paper money and the question of payment for goods exported presented considerable difficulty, but a solution was reached, according to Mr. Berkenheim, as follows:

"Imports will come to Russia consigned to us," he said. "They will be distributed to our stores throughout the country, and we will purchase grain and cereals from peasants, paying them in rubles at a fixed rate. We will also give them scrip entitling them to purchase from our stores imported goods from the identical amount of rubles we paid them when they were selling their own stocks. All dealings must be done through our cooperative societies."

A Question Answered

Mr. Berkenheim was then told that it was the belief in France that the Bolsheviks would supervise distribution and allow goods to reach their adherents, while the rest of the population might go barefooted and naked. "Our stores are not under the control of the Bolsheviks," he replied.

"When the Moscow government nationalized all stores and closed them, our stores continued business undisturbed. This was not through any undue friendship with the de facto government, but because of the high esteem in which the cooperative societies are held by the population throughout Russia. We do not wish to enter into politics, but feel sure our headquarters in Moscow can reach a satisfactory agreement with

the soviet authorities for an impartial distribution."

Mr. Berkenheim said he did not know whether the agreement included America, but he expressed the hope that it would not be long before a similar arrangement was made with the United States.

EXPLANATION OF THE COUNCILS MEASURE

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Shops Councils Bill, otherwise known as the "exploitation law," and one of the most radical pieces of economic legislation since the war, was passed by the National Assembly today after five days' acrimonious debate.

The measure affects all work places where more than five men or women are employed, excepting newspaper offices, the councils not being permitted to dictate to the newspaper business. The five or more employees elect a steward, who will confer with the employer on the relations with the workers and the general conduct of the business. The number of stewards varies proportionately to size of the staff, whose representatives will now be the privilege of attending directors' meetings, where they will be active voters although not shareholders.

A foreman or department chief may be forced to quit regardless of his services to his employer. This feature was stubbornly fought by the big business interests. One of the last modifications of the bill prohibits an employer from discharging a woman and substituting a male employee for reason of sex alone.

The bill does not satisfy the Independents, who clamored for a measure after the Russian pattern, and was especially opposed by both parties of the Right because of its radical interference with the agrarian and big industrial working systems.

Skepticism is frequently professed among all ranks with regard to the workability of the measure and clashes between Capital and Labor, it is feared, will be inevitable.

Owing to its wide ramifications it will be a year or two before its feasibility is established. It is estimated that the membership of the stewards in the shops councils will exceed 500,000.

TIMBER SUPPLY FAILING RAPIDLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Committee for the Application of Forestry, Society of American Foresters, has issued a report on forest devastation and the remedy for it, proposing a national commission with authority to make and apply such regulations as may be necessary to prevent forest devastation on privately owned lands. Such regulations would look up no forest resources, but would insure young growth taking the place of old. Uniform national control would put the lumber men of all the states on the same equitable basis and protection against fires would be left to the states; with generous federal aid.

The price of newspaper paper, the report points out, has brought the results of forest devastation into every newspaper office. More than 100,000,000 acres of forest lands which ought to be growing wood are idle wastes. If they had been conserved, the price of lumber would not have doubled. The report says that the United States is the greatest timber consumer in the world; that Americans cut two and one-half times as much as they grow; that they have less than half as many trees now standing as would be required to produce lumber at the rate at which it is now being used; that needs are increasing, and that there are no forests in the world from which lumber enough of suitable kinds at suitable prices can be imported to meet these needs. Under these conditions timber shortage is inevitable and, as the prices of paper and lumber show, it is already here.

RESOLUTION FAVORS TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (January 14)—Protests against the reported intention of the Peace Conference to dismember the Turkish Empire and to internationalize this city were voiced at a great mass meeting held here today. Great enthusiasm was aroused on Turkey's "inalienable rights" to Constantinople.

Resolutions were adopted declaring Constantinople should be maintained as the capital of Turkey and the seat of the government; demanding the evacuation of Smyrna and adjacent regions by the Greeks; asking for an immediate conclusion of peace; asserting the integral sovereignty of the Turkish Nation should be maintained over territories in which the majority of the inhabitants are Turks, and giving assurance that the rights and interests of Christian or Turkish minorities would be safeguarded.

Many meetings were held in Anatolia during the day under the auspices of Turkish national leaders, and the following resolution was passed:

"District of the empire inhabited by Turks must be respected. We cannot accept any decision contrary to this principle, and are immovable in our decision."

HARVARD ENDOWMENT FUND

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Another \$100,000 post in the Harvard endowment fund campaign was passed yesterday, when the general fund reached \$11,600,450. Among the local gifts was one for \$100 from undergraduates working in the Boylston Laboratory at Harvard and styling themselves the Boylston Chemical Club. The figures last night were: Boston, \$4,561,478; New York, \$4,053,552; outside, \$2,983,450; total, \$11,600,450.

SENATORS COME TO AN AGREEMENT

Compromise Reached on One Treaty Reservation, Presumed to Relate to Shantung or Monroe Doctrine—Silence Imposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An agreement upon one of the most important reservations that are holding the opposing factions in the United States Senate apart and delaying the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, was reached yesterday by the informal committee of senators who have been working for a compromise during the past week.

At the close of yesterday's sitting, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader asserted that at the afternoon session the conferees had made good progress, and the Senator left the impression that one of the most controversial questions that are barring an understanding was disposed of.

Because of the silence imposed on the members of the committee, the Massachusetts Senator refused to divulge on which of the reservations an adjustment of differences had been effected. He admitted, however, that the Article X reservation had not been touched and that the morning session had adjourned without reaching an agreement on the Lenroot reservation dealing with voting equality in the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.

Shantung Reservation, It Is Surmised

It was surmised that the progress recorded related either to the Shantung reservation or to the reservation dealing with the Monroe Doctrine. The proposal had been repeatedly made by senators on both sides of the Senate Chamber that the Shantung controversy could be disposed of by the mere withholding of the consent of the United States to the articles of the Treaty dealing with the Shantung reservation, without mentioning either the name of Japan or China in the reservation. The basis of compromise would thus be that the United States should refuse to be a party to the conference decision, but would not, however, undertake to reverse that decision by positive action, as the original Senate resolution did. Senator Lodge would not say that the agreement was on Shantung, though indications pointed that way.

After the morning session, which had dealt with the voting equality reservation, had broken without finding any basis of agreement, there was considerable apprehension in circles friendly to ratification that the Lodge-Hitchcock conference might be closed at any time and leave the Senate deadlock virtually unaltered. This apprehension was augmented by the statement of the majority leader to the effect that there are certain principles involved which do not permit of compromise. This last statement is known to apply to the reservation on Article X and the Lenroot reservation. If the conference does fail, it is predicted that these two will constitute the stumbling blocks to an agreement.

Moves Ready to be Launched

In case of such a break two other moves were ready to be launched, as the Senate is by no means prepared to take the failure of this conference as final. Several "mild reservation" senators on the Republican side were disposed to sponsor a move to bring the Treaty once more to the floor, and thus give a public airing to the views of the various factions. It would then be possible for these senators to offer many varieties of reservations which different senators have prepared on controversial features. There would undoubtedly be strong opposition to bringing up the Treaty, but the political aspect is such that practically all

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GOOD RESULTS OF HIGH COMMISSION

International Benefits Since Its Organization by Western Hemisphere Republics Stated at Conference in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Results accomplished by the International High Commission since it was organized in 1916 by the republics of the western hemisphere were enumerated last night to the delegates at the second Pan-American Financial Conference by Dr. John Bassett Moore, vice-president of the executive council of the commission. William G. McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the United States Treasury, presided at the session.

"The International High Commission held its first meeting in Buenos Aires," said Dr. Moore. "Substantial amelioration of methods of customs administration have been secured in various quarters. Regulations permitting the simultaneous loading and unloading of cargoes have been brought about in numerous countries. Progress has been made with the adoption of a uniform statistical classification of merchandise, and every effort has been made to advance uniform legislation in regard to bills of exchange, checks, bills of lading and warehouse receipts."

In dealing with the subject of bills of exchange the commission decided to recommend to those countries the adoption of the Hague rules of 1912, with certain modifications. We seem to be rapidly approaching the time when, so far as concerns bills of exchange, there will, in effect, be only two systems in use in the western hemisphere, based, respectively on the Hague rules and the United States Negotiable Instruments Act of 1916.

Referendum Urged

Senator Hiram W. Johnson Would Let People Decide on Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the question of ratification of the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant be referred to the people of the United States, was urged by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California at a business men's dinner here. Senator Johnson, who is a candidate for the presidential nomination, said it was the right of the people thoroughly to understand the provisions of the document, and that, when they did, he was certain they would cast it aside as a state paper unworthy of association with Americanism. It was impossible to compromise the good faith of the United States, its liberty, or its honor.

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, also attacked the covenant, but said that peace might be had at once by passage of the Knox resolution if the President would but give the word.

CHICAGO TEACHERS' PAY INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Teachers in the Chicago public schools will be given an advance in pay, it was announced yesterday by Peter A. Mortenson, superintendent. The increase will apply to 9000 teachers and 800 substitutes. The Board of Education will have only about \$1,250,000 available for this purpose, but it will borrow in order to give the teachers salaries more nearly in keeping with the increased cost of living.

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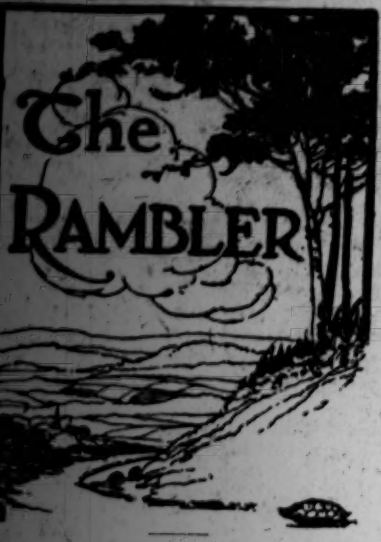
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ASK FOR CATALOG



As to Centenaries

Said she, fitting herself deeply into the wing-chair before the fire, in that settling little way she has when she is about to give out some of her whimsical ideas, garnered up from haphazard wanderings among books and people, "Concerning centenaries now: of course, it is appropriate and natural that the lives and works of leaders in the world-thought should be brought to a nation's remembrance at certain intervals, with special reverence and appreciation. But what are these waves of public commemorative sentiment, more or less stilted and perfunctorily high-browed, compared to that silent, spontaneous celebration in an individual himself, of that day—unknown to others—when a certain great one was born for him, regardless of what the biographical calendar may have been stating at the time; that rare, ineffable day, when a new epoch in one's life has been made by a book."

"However, historians may discuss the year 1552, Edmund Spenser was born for me when, on a dreary New England day, I wandered in from the street and slush to the little, old, corner book-shop and left the commonplace world outside. Christmas money to be spent on books!"

Even the chintz dragons and mandarins all about her seemed illumined by a radiance other than that of the firelight. "Plainest editions were to be chosen in order that the greatest number of works might be had with the modest sum; and so the quest began, and, like the drama, was intended and enriched by the rigid need of economy. Then into the hands of the eager young schoolgirl, already deep-a-dream along the path of poetry, fell the 'Faery Queen' and 'Daphniaida!' O day of days, never to be forgotten, but commemorated over and over, when the world is busy about other matters!"

Iridescent as a bowl of goldfish, the rows of books were glimmering from the depths of a shadowy corner; she started over and with tender enthusiasm brought to me the two worn, cloth-covered volumes, with their simple paper labels. "Ignorant school-girl that I was, knowing nothing of Spenser beyond the merest shred of a fact that he was an old, old poet, it was the titles that attracted me: The 'Faery Queen' and 'Faery', spelt in that way seemed all the more magical, not a little, fitting spirit with rose-leaved skirts and butterfly wings, but a great wonder, crowned with star-dust, robed with dawn and sunset, sandaled with shining legend. And 'Daphniaida!' I could not put into mere language what it suggested of white-shouldered nymphs and pipes of little horn-footed things setting the leaves a-tremble in sylvan depths. Then to chance upon these—words must I call them? In this murmuring refrain: Weep, Shepherd, weep to make my under-song!"

And this: O Thames, run softly till I end my song! Was ever such witchery of words? She crooned then over again with lingering zest. "And Spenser's own noble stanza, unrolling like a rare tapestry, with all the color of that richest tale, Arthur, the Pylades, O all the states' crowns of never-to-be-forgotten ones! No date set apart for public observance is needed to commemorate such a birthday. And, O, another! When the school-teacher, the wise, sympathetic, observing one, called the eleven-year-old youngster to her, after school hours, and put into her hand Pope's 'Iliad'—Homer's natal day for her, outshining in remembrance all other conjunctural dates concerning him."

Frankly pleased with her reminiscent mood, she went on: "I remember a college professor wanting a change from going over endless themes, once told me how, in a little foreign bookshop, he happened upon a thin volume of Edward Rowland Hill's verse; he could not have the book—and supper too, and so he went to bed with an empty stomach and a full heart. That is the day for him, you may be sure."

She burst out laughing, suddenly, and I felt shut out from something good, then she gently drew me in. "One particularly odd and enjoyable birthday I always celebrate in this quiet, by-myself way: As a member of a literary club, I had been asked to write a paper on Thomas Fuller, and I was feeling rather grouchy over the fact of the president shunting a fire-some, antiquated fogey of a clergyman on to my hands, simply because nobody else wanted him. With a comforting sense of martyrdom, however, I loaded myself down with volumes of his essays, profane and otherwise, and boarded a street car. Almost anything seemed preferable to watching the row of strap-hangers, and so I opened one of the books with reverent curiosity, to soon find myself laughing so heartily over the ely and daring sort of this respectable old divine that I actually closed the book in order to enjoy it later, without the critical gaze of onlookers to leech my mirth. I'm sure I don't know when biographers say 'Thomas Fuller was born—' he's mixed up with Elizabeth somewhere in my mind—centenaries may come

and centenaries may go, but my remembrance goes on forever of that astonishing birthday, when in the cradle of what I thought was going to grow to be a tiresome, long-winded, old gentleman, I found—a joker, with apophony sufficiently fresh to keep anyone's memory green!"

"To go on with absurdities, how funny and perverse it is that, when the world is bringing out all its eulogies and profoundest messages of the great, one's own private memory turns a summa-rem and brings forward some inconsequential scrap! For instance, when two nations, at least, were dwelling on the 'message' of George Eliot to her time, or 'the genius of George Eliot,' and so forth, and so forth, I recalled most vividly of all how poor Mr. Lyons' disordered knee-ribbons used to exasperate the fastidious Esther and how I always sympathized with her; and yet not so inconsequential after all, for I find that what stands out in my mind most clearly is that subtle sureness with which that great student of human nature reproduced for us those daily struggles over the small, commonplace things of life which are, nevertheless, such significant signposts along the road of character."

"Ah, yes, we have need of pageants, and centenaries, and all such things, I suppose, for after all, it is with most of us, as Aldrich confesses so exquisitely—

"My mind lets go a thousand things. Like dates of wars and deaths of kings. And yet recalls the very hour—'Twas noon by yonder village tower. And on the last blue noon in May—The wind came briskly up the way. Crisping the brook beside the road; Then, pausing here, set down its load of pine-needles, and shook listlessly Two petals from that wild-rose tree."

She lapsed into dreamy silence. The flames from the snapping, hickory log played over the book shelves, like the tongues of faithful hounds licking the hands of old masters; and I slipped away and left her there, weaving the garlands of her fancies around other birthdays well remembered.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Consideration for Animals

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A reprint of an interesting letter from a lady in India appeared in The Christian Science Monitor recently, with this in it, which led the writer to pen this letter: "A beautiful green park, a lovely flower garden, a menagerie that has been neglected; but there is a foundation of a tiger, a leopard, and two rhinoceroses, and we can without trouble throw in a few light monkeys, and birds, to these heavy things." The time of the letter was in 1836, but the spirit has changed little. This indicates how short the way mortals have trodden along the road which leads to the time we see as the ultimate of all, when "they shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain." The act of trapping or hunting a few happy little monkeys in order to imprison them for life in a small inclosure—no matter how large—for the purpose of amusing the great white Raj whose heart may beat with tender compassion toward all mankind, but be callous to the rights of animals, is not a display of that universal consideration which some of us call God.

We believe that humans are on the average considerate to each other, and that their inhumanity to animals is almost entirely due to failure to consider the matter in the light of the Golden Rule. We hear a good deal about anti-compulsory vaccination from the physical side, but hardly ever from the altruistic side, and this is the only side in the final analysis. If mortals seek to save their own skins, or that of their children, from the effects of poisonous serums, and fail to take account of the worse, because systematic and continuous, torture to animals from the manufacture of this accursed thing called vaccine and anti-toxin serums, small wonder that the tide seems to be so strong against this needed reform. If vegetarians preach the physical side of abstinence from flesh eating, and lose sight of the only side the great Principle of all righteous reforms knows, which is the side of infinite consideration to every living creature, they can never expect to make any real headway.

We are aware that much wisdom of the world can be brought to bear upon the matter we have been considering, but the world is in a pretty "pickle" from this type of knowledge, and we are glad to have faced about and to be endeavoring to straighten out the tangled skein of man's inhumanity to animals upon the basis of the Golden Rule applied to all creatures.

(Signed) ALICE M. CAPORN.
Waban, Massachusetts, January 11, 1920.

MR. MAESTERLINCK'S ENGLISH
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Mr. Maesterlinck's lecture in English, which seems to have presented some difficulties of comprehension to his listeners, has incidentally revealed to many newspaper readers who had hitherto thought nothing at all on that subject, the interesting process of talking from one language into another by means of a phonetic manuscript. "Bat tou bring lou thisse taistimone woude he told lou nothing," reads a quotation from the manuscript; and for some authors, at least, the statement seems to have been prophetic. Mr. Maesterlinck himself, it is said, has "ebanished the aid-a" of continuing to give his lectures in English. In the phonetic manuscript one sees one's language as others see it, and perhaps one hears it as others hear it; but, apparently, one does not hear it just as one hears it oneself.

PLACE NAMES AS A STUDY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Music appeals to me deeply, for the loveliness of it; art compels me to admiration; and place names can be so beautiful that they move me as with the sound of trumpet and drum. There are in England many extremely beautiful, numerous strange, and a few sheer grotesque names of places. All of them compel the tourist to go and see, often even at the expense of long miles out of his way. I could map out, if it needs were, an ingenious place-name tour, by which you should come into the marches of Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, and Oxfordshire, and live in or visit such romantic-sounding places as Stow-on-the-Wold, Bourton-on-the-Water, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and Hinton-in-the-Hedges; names these which have a sweet savor of ancient times. It is true you would come to them probably by Broughton Pogges and Flixton, whose names are merely comic, and you would scarce miss Bishop's Itchington, whose odd name opens strange thoughts, but they form just a needed contrast.

Study of Place Names

The study of place names has of late years received the attention of numerous scholars. It was time enough for the legendary meaning of many among them is proved to be far different from the real derivatives. Let us take, for an instance, the great high road by which you journey from St. Albans, past Woburn to Leicester. It is a fine and stately road. Passing the retrograding town of Woburn, so decayed because the Dukes of Bedford will not permit any building near their secluded seat, Woburn Abbey, we come to the modern townlet of Woburn Sands, sufficiently removed from the residences of the Russells for them to permit building operations. The name of Woburn Sands is itself pleasing, and so is the place, situated in a sandy and pine-grown locality. But it is quite new, and in the old coaching days which ended about 1845, this spot was just a little hamlet. I regret



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Egypt," a quaint name near London

to say it was called "Hogstye End." And, as time went on, and people began to settle there, they also regretted it. Would you, indeed, like to have such an address? I think you would not. Hence "Woburn Sands" came into being.

Farther on is the village of Quorndon. Quorndon's name is pretty generally contracted to "Quorn." It means "mill hill," deriving from "quern," meaning originally a mill of any kind, but afterward a hand-mill, while "don" or "dune" indicates a height.

Origin of "Market Cross"
The River Soar flows through this district, and is generally supposed to be responsible for the place name of Mountsorrel, a quaint and curious quarrying village, standing directly upon the road, and remarkable for the crazy height of hard syenite rock which rises behind the long street. This is quarried for millstones and for road-metal, and it gives the villagers their livelihood. The curious, temple-like structure in this street is the "Market Cross." It has an odd history. Where it stands, there used to be a beautiful medieval Gothic cross. In course of time it became sadly neglected, and about 1793, when the country gentlemen of England became infected with a craze for collecting Gothic relics, Sir John Danvers, of the neighboring Swinstead Park, coveted the cross, and offered, if he might have it, to build something to take its place. Here we see that "something" in the classic taste; and if we wish to see the original Gothic cross, it is yet to be found in the park of Swinstead.

The popular idea that the place-name, Mountsorrel, means "Mount Soar Hill" is specious but not true. It is derived from a place called Montsoreau, in Normandy. The particular Norman knight who came over from that place, and helped in the conquest of England, was granted lands here, and built on that picturesque crag a castle which he named after his French home. It is a process which all settlers in strange lands, in all times, have followed, just as the French Huguenots coming to America named New Rochelle from their original Rochelle, and exactly as the seventeenth century settlers from England not only named the "New England" states, but also christened many towns and villages after the places they had left behind.

Bandits' Rendezvous
The castle of Mountsorrel in course of time became a menace to all travelers this way. It passed from its original lords, and at last fell into the hands of bandits, who levied such grievous toll upon wayfarers that at last the countryside was roused. "In

the year 1217," according to Camden, "the inhabitants of these parts pulled it down to the ground, as a nest of the devil, and a den of thieves and robbers."

The study of place names is an alluring one, and leads the inquirer into many interesting byways. For example, not infrequently will be found marked on maps the name "Egypt," generally referring to tiny groups of country cottages. This puzzles many people; but I think I can explain it. The name refers to old camping places of gypsies, people who, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were written about as "Egyptians." Those spots these wandering folk selected for their camps would thus be called, by a natural process, "Egypt." Such a spot is to be found at the verge of Burnham Beeches, some 16 miles only from London, on a common. It is so marked on maps, and it has always been noted from early times as a gypsy gathering-place. This is now more or less a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Mountsorrel, on the road to Leicester

thing of the past, for the neighborhood is now becoming residential, and gypsy visits are discouraged. But the name will survive, to arouse curiosity.

WHITE-FOOT OF THE WINTER WOODS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The white-footed mouse must be held accountable for a large number of the woods' puzzles. For the winter woods are very puzzling. Everything is mysteriously out of place. There are acorns and butternuts under pine trees; apples in crotches of the oak; beechnuts wedged into the bark of elms, or shelled and stored in hollow trees of every sort except beeches; pine cones under hickory trees; hickory nuts high in birds' nests, or low in hollow logs; jack-in-the-pulpit seeds under the lichens of boulders; cherry pits under stones, and so on. We find cherry pits usually with a roundish hole just large enough for White-Foot's tongue to go in and the meat to come out. The hickory nuts are invariably eaten mouse-fashion, that is, with two holes, one on each of the flat sides.

Here is a red squirrel's nest, 15 feet from the ground. Out comes White-Foot's tongue to go in and the meat to come out. The hickory nuts are invariably eaten mouse-fashion, that is, with two holes, one on each of the flat sides.

White-Foot sleeps with feet tucked under him, head far under his body in the midline in front, so that not even the ears are visible, the tail extending forward under him, the end curled to one side in front. He looks like a little round, brown puff-ball. This is the position taken by the jumping mouse in its many months of hibernation, and by the chipmunk in its shorter winter sleep.

See White-Foot awake. He stretches out delicate arms and hands in child-like fashion, and with a vigorous yawn displays a large mouth and a long, slender tongue. Now he washes his face far up over his ears, making the fur stand up in ludicrous style. Faster and faster move the diminutive white paws until all is moist. When this is done he eats a nut. It takes about three minutes grinding with his strong lower incisors to make a conical opening on one flat side so that he can tell whether the nut is good or not. After this the grinding and the eating alternate, while the long tongue does effective work in tracing the direction in which the meat lies. Possibly before he gets more than an appetizing bite or two, another mouse grasps the nut and runs away with it. Property rights are not recognized in the mouse world. There may be a considerable tussle, in which case a third mouse is likely to scamper off with the nut. The tussle continues until one mouse or the other, vanquished, lies on his back, opens his pink mouth, and reaches up his paws for mercy. White-Foot is a very silent mouse. Only an occasional faint squeak is heard during moments of wildest action when more than two mice try to get possession of a nut, or when two mice of equal strength and experience have a tug of war.

Winter Stores

White-Foot may have stores of nuts of any kind he could get in the fall, except butternuts and black walnuts. These he cannot open. He may have also stores of grain of any kind that was available, but he likes nuts better. Besides, there is a little animal, common in the winter woods, that probably often uses White-Foot's runways, that is despised by most woods creatures because of its strong odor. Not even the hawks and the owls are said to be greedy for the short-tailed shrew. But this shrew, that runs about all winter over the snow or leaves, in its hunt for food, is slightly smaller than White-Foot and is at a disadvantage in not being able to see well. Its eyes are no larger than a

pin shaft. Probably there is many a struggle between the mouse and the shrew, and both are vigorous fighters.

White-Foot's Tracks

White-Foot's tracks in the snow make beautiful traceries curving this way and that, crossing the road, linking stump and brush pile, log and hollow tree. The pattern varies according to the depth and conditions of the snow and the state of mind of the mouse. If the snow is deep and soft, and White-Foot is frightened, or in a hurry, he lifts his tail as he proceeds by long jumps. This results in a double line of oval footprints, each pair four inches or more apart and the prints of each pair less than one inch apart. Very often he is not in this hurrying state and the tail is not lifted. In this case the trail is like a delicate lace pattern, for each pair of footprints is connected with the pair behind by a line made by the tail. Again, if the snow is not deep, each track may show four impressions, two large ones in front and two smaller ones behind nearer to each other than are the large ones. The hind feet are put down in front of the fore-feet so that the mouse is really going in the direction opposite from that which the tail would seem to indicate.

TUBS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
All the town of Market Hogsthorpe knew him, and every one called him Tubs. The little girl counted him among her best friends, and she was deeply exercised in her mind as to whether Tubs was a nickname or not. On the one hand she thought it must be because it suited him so exactly; he was short, thickset, and as round as a russet apple. Still, on the other hand, she knew Bob Black, the chimney sweep, and P. Green, the market gardener, so real names did sometimes just match the owners.

Anyway, Tubs was the only name anyone called him, and if you passed by the Golden Lion, you were pretty sure to hear some one calling lustily in the courtyard for Tubs; and he would come out of the stables, with a rollicking walk like a sailor's, and smiling in anticipation. Whatever anyone asked for, Tubs would always "do his best." He had a passion for making every one comfortable, and if he sometimes forgot to quite finish cleaning the commercial traveler's boots, how could that important personage be angry if, when strolling out in search of the missing boots, he found Tubs patching up Miss Sniggin's one saucy, or putting a new string on John Willie's old bow?

"Ready in a minute, sir!" he would call, and then he would bustle around, laying on the blacking and polishing up the boot, as though his one ambition in the world was to see his own cheery face reflected in it.

Tubs and His Dogs
Every one in Market Hogsthorpe liked Tubs. If he sauntered up to a group of farmers in the Golden Lion yard, they would always crack a joke at Tubs' expense, and no one laughed more heartily than he did. Wherever Tubs went there went Tip and Snip, his two fox terriers. If Tubs got up from the bench and crossed the yard, Tip and Snip were up in an instant and followed close at his heels. If Tubs strolled through the market on Saturday night, Tip and Snip were sure to be there, dodging in and out of the country folk, for fear their master should get more than five inches ahead of them; and if he stopped to talk, which happened every 10 yards or so, Tip on his right, and Snip on his left, stood at attention.

Tubs and the little girl first made friends when her Shetland pony Shag arrived on the scene. Tubs had never seen so small a pony before and he could hardly tear himself away from the stables; indeed, he was there again at six the next morning, for he did love horses and dogs. Tubs only became a person of importance with the rest of the family when the time of the Market Hogsthorpe annual ball drew near. The fact of the matter

was there were only two flies, they called them flies, not cabs, in the whole town, and very few people had covered carriages of their own, so, when there was a real party, you took your choice. Either you ordered one of the two available flies to call for you very early in the evening, and sat in a minute reception room in all your finery for an hour or less before the ceremony began, which was enough to dampen the ardor of even the youngest; or else you risked arriving very late and finding every one's program full, the most fatal happening of all. The third alternative was to make friends with Tubs, so that he would contrive to call for you at the right moment, and your party would sweep in, resplendent and fresh, just as the orchestra struck up for the first lancers.

Tubs as a Mower

In the summer time Tubs came to the little girl's home three times a week to help Stubbs, the groom and gardener, cut the tennis lawn. The mowing machine was a heavy old-fashioned one, and it needed one to push and one to pull. Tubs would mangle first—his hands behind his back pulling at the rope. Then followed the machine, clicking and squeaking, and throwing up showers of green grass, while Stubbs brought up the rear, holding the handles and looking very dignified. Of course when they came to the wire netting 10 yards behind the end of the court, the unwieldy machine had to be stopped and turned. That was the signal for a rest. Tubs mopped his brow, and Stubbs leaned against his mangle, and the mowing machine was turned around and the mowing began again. "Reckon you'll be a likely young ribstone," began Tubs. He always began. Then they both stepped slowly aside and solemnly looked at the young tree through the wire netting. Stubbs was as tall and gaunt as Tubs was—well, like his name, "Mebbe," said Stubbs, then paused—perhaps he had not decided just exactly what he wanted to say. "Mebbe it'll come to summat, mebbe it'll come to noat," Stubbs was a very cautious man.

A Pause for Gossip

The remark was not exactly a good conversational opening, but Tubs was not easily discouraged, because he had so many good things to talk about. He knew all about the Market Hogsthorpe families and he knew the farmers, how their crops were going, who had planted mustard and who potatoes; and more than this he knew full well that, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, Stubbs was most anxious to hear all his news. So it was only after he had recited the story of young Bowser's new-fangled bicycle, "what had her have her tires blown out w' a pump," and Stubbs had melted into mirth at the picture of the humiliated young Bowser pushing his bicycle along the dusty road, both tires as flat as a pancake, while "our Bill" passed him on a bone-shaker, that they prepared for the return journey. At each end of the lawn the pause and the gossip were repeated.

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HOME
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
At the edge of a stubbled field the tattered flies of a faded old tent flapped gently in the breeze. It looked too flimsy to have resisted being carried off by even a small wind. At the top of the pole, shimmering in the late afternoon haze, was a torn flag, very cheap, very brightly colored. Before the tent a ragged Irish terrier half slept. From time to time he opened great golden-brown eyes that smiled gently at the rolling field before him. Then he dozed again.

There came the twittering whistle of a man very happy. The dog bounded forward and leaped at the figure, clad in ragged, comfortable garments. He came quickly across a field still rough with sharp stalks, bleached to sand color, of last year's corn. There was a sharp welcome from the dog's heart, and there was the soft, crooning hello of a man loved by his dog.

The sun slipped away, a brilliant orange ball, behind the long roll of dull-green hills on which sumac was just beginning to make patches of velvety red. A blue ray scanned across the field, and a flying gray streak that was a fat rabbit hurried into a pile of brown brush.

Methodically, neatly, the man stirred about, making a fire of little coils under the forked tripod where swung a blackened, round kettle. He puttered about in the aimless way of a man accustomed to live in the open air, and the dog, ears flapping carelessly, happily, lounged about after him, adoration in the deep eyes. The stuff in the kettle that sent up little tongues of steam was stirred with a white wooden spoon. Smoke curled up from the glowing coils.

There was a bowl for the dog, first. Then a bowl for the man. So they had their evening meal. And the dog gazed pensively into the dusky west while the man whistled "Home, Sweet Home," very quietly.

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JAPAN'S POLICIES
IN CHINA ASSAILEDUnited States Senators Warned
by China Society of America
—Acts Cited to Disprove In-
tent of Tokyo to Keep PledgesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Friends of China in this city are urging the importance of making it clear to the United States Senate that there should be no retreat from the stand taken with reference to Shantung as expressed in the Shantung reservation to the Peace Treaty. The China Society of America has just sent a message to that effect to each senator, and Charles Hodges, lecturer on the Far East at New York University, makes this statement:

"That the United States has no valid reason for reserving itself freedom of action on the Shantung settlement is a dangerous misunderstanding of what is today happening in the Far East. Japan's aggressive policy in China is not a chance product of jingo statesmen, any more than her forward policy at this moment in eastern Siberia is the scheme of shortsighted leaders. Every move the Japanese Government is making in Shantung is carefully considered policy, and the Shantung question cannot be dissociated from her general purposes in the Far East. Because of the fact that it is patently part and parcel of her foreign policy, the Shantung settlement is bound to play its part in friction which will arise in the future; according to whether or not America is induced finally to underwrite this settlement in the Peace Treaty, our national honor and freedom of action in the protection of American interests is threatened or protected.

Breach of Faith Charged

"To the widespread popular belief that Japan keeps her word, we find a qualification necessary. The Japanese Government has broken faith in practically every political pact she has made with the powers and China and Korea since the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, generally violating the spirit and frequently the letter of her international obligations where it was necessary to carry out her aggressions against her eastern neighbors.

"Japan has signed a series of agreements making her a party to (1) respect the provisions of the policy commonly known as the Open-Door, providing for equality of commercial opportunity; (2) uphold the political sovereignty of China by abstaining from acts undermining the integrity of the Chinese Republic; (3) maintain China's geographic entity.

"Three classes of diplomatic arrangements bind her to the honest execution of these purposes, calculated to build up China instead of disrupt her. There are, in the first place, direct treaties between China and Japan providing for these objectives; secondly, agreements between Japan and the powers, especially between Japan and Britain and Japan and the United States; thirdly, there are general declarations, regulations, etc., providing for the observance of China's rights and the protection of her administration to which Japan is a party.

Policy in Shantung

"The case against Japan's policy in Shantung may be summed up in the following 14 points outlining her chief contraventions of agreement by direct or indirect means:

"1. The Shantung clauses in the Peace Treaty, to which President Wilson acceded in the conference and which he subsequently denounced as ineffectual, are regarded by Japan as irrevocable and not subject to modification by the subsequent action of the League of Nations. This recent declaration of responsible Japanese statesmen directly contravenes President Wilson's allegation that it was his understanding that China could appeal to the League to modify the award.

"2. Japan, in violation of the agreement of September, 1918, and her undertakings understood to have been made at the conference, has refused to withdraw her troops from Shantung, and has increased her forces. These garrisons are maintained in violation of China's sovereignty and directly contrary to the provisions of the earlier treaties between China and Germany which Japan alleges she is carrying out.

Open Door Threatened

"3. Japan has taken steps to effectively close the Open Door at Tientsin, the port of the Kiaochow leasehold, by (1) withdrawing her declaration to establish at the port a foreign concession, according to the latest indications of the Foreign Office; (2) by securing a monopoly of the commercially available area in the leasehold adjacent to tidewater through expropriation and forced sale, private purchase, and the governmen-

tal control over the harbor and dock facilities, the railroad terminals, the fuel supplies, the customs and chief enterprises existing under the German Administration.

"4. Japan is controlling the port of Tientsin to cripple the competition of non-Japanese shipping companies, especially affecting the British interests by interposing systematic delays in the entrance and clearance of competing vessels.

"5. Systematic violations of Chinese sovereignty have been made by Japan's military administration extending its jurisdiction outside the Kiaochow leasehold to the interior of Shantung.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Japan's strangle-hold on Peking

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication in Shantung, which will give to Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung "award" of the Versailles Treaty be allowed to stand.

contrary to the practice of the Germans, and attempting to control China herself, including the establishment of courts, the arbitrary closing of roads, and collection of transit taxes and garrisons.

"6. Indirect interference with Chinese Administration has been persistently carried out through pressure brought against officials obstructing Japanese pressure and the control over Ma-Liang, military Governor of Shantung, who has been induced to go even so far as to execute opponents of Japanese assimilation.

"7. She has forced the extension of economic rights to flank Peking on the south, having primarily a strategic purpose intimately connected with her control of Manchuria to the north, through agreements of September, 1918, illegally entered into in violation of the Chinese Constitution, because no proper ratification of the arrangements has been made; Japan, however, is pushing her railway plans irrespective of the questionable basis of her tenure.

"8. Japan has engaged in the systematic debauching of the Chinese population, using the extrajudicial privileges of the Japanese Government to facilitate the distribution of morphine, opium, cocaine, and other habit-forming drugs.

"9. She has similarly engaged in systematic economic competition under the connivance of the Japanese Government by which Japanese goods are imported into Shantung, duty free.

Munitions Smuggled in

"10. She has violated the agreement between the powers relative to the traffic in arms and munitions, illegally allowing military supplies to come to Shantung through the Kiaochow leasehold.

"11. Japanese Administration in Shantung has been a protected zone for the operations of bandits against the Chinese population and Administration, by subsidies paid to bandits, by military supplies, and by acting as agents provocateurs, as in the case of the salt rebellion.

"12. Japan has changed the boundary of Kiaochow territory, as delimited under the German occupation, to increase her control.

"13. Japan has engaged, under the protection of their government, in the systematic exportation of Chinese cotton illegally melted down for bullion, contrary to Chinese regulations.

"14. By manipulating the currency situation in Shantung through flooding the Province with war notes and Japanese paper money, Japan has disorganized exchange; this has placed Japanese money practically in the conduct of Shantung business at an advantage which is seriously limiting the effectiveness of foreign competition and at times has forced a cessation of American and European business."

MEXICO WARNS FALL
INQUIRY WITNESSESAct of Testifying Will Be Con-
sidered as Treason — Investi-
gators Invited to Cross the
Border to Ascertain the FactsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Attendant events are creating more interest than the testimony elicited at the Senate subcommittee hearing, beginning with the interchange of telegrams between Senator Fall and Luis Cabrera, adviser to President Carranza and Minister of Finance. These telegrams have contained invitations from both sides to attend the hearing in San Antonio and to visit Mexico for the procuring of facts on Mexico and its relations with the United States.

The telegraphic dialogue has been going on for several days. The latest exchange contained a statement from Mr. Cabrera to the effect that the hearing was being held in contravention of international practices, and the reply that the Senator was amazed that the Minister then should invite him to hold it in Mexico.

Since this telegram was dispatched on Saturday night, the Mexican consul here has taken a hand, giving out on Monday a telegram from Hilario Medina, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs in the Carranza Cabinet, which contained the warning that giving testimony before the Fall committee by Mexican citizens would be construed as an act of treason on their part against the Mexican Government. Mexican citizens were also advised that they could not be compelled to testify, and were urged to report any efforts to have them do so.

Yesterday this official attitude toward the Fall hearing was followed up, when Consul de la Mata announced that citizens of all nationalities who appear before the committee will be barred from reentry into the Mexican Republic should their testimony be interpreted as "slandering to the government" of the southern republic. Testimony has been given before the committee by citizens of the United States and Great Britain, all which, it is deemed, may be interpreted from that point of view.

Senator Smith conducting the hearing in the absence in El Paso of Senator Fall, declined to comment on the announcement that the consulate had been instructed not to vouch for the passport of certain witnesses, but declared that it would not interfere with the hearing.

The law of the rifle is the only effective law in Mexico, John R. Blocker, former Coahuila ranchman, testified yesterday.

Mrs. F. M. Parmelee, who was the wife of a former paymaster of a sugar mill near Mercedes, Texas, told how her husband was shot by bandits on the American side of the border on December 29, 1917.

Charles Greenslade, accompanying Mr. Parmelee in his automobile, escaped with several wounds and the payroll. Witnesses were heard the remainder of the day in executive session. It was reported yesterday afternoon that the plan of San Diego, by which the United States was to have been divested of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, would be investigated by the committee today.

DYE INDUSTRY'S
NEEDS DISCUSSEDSenate Committee Outlines Need
of Regulation Which Will
Safeguard the IndustrySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The subject of dyes and coal-tar products is dealt with in a full report made yesterday by the United States Tariff Commission to the Senate Finance Committee. After reviewing its previous reports to Congress on dyes and coal-tar chemicals, and tracing changed conditions which led the commission, to call attention to

desirable modification of the law, the different administrative questions which will arise if the licensing plan is enacted into law are discussed. The following is a partial summary of the report:

"Among the subjects to which the attention of Congress is requested are the necessity of providing for recognizing licenses of the War Trade Board now outstanding, and the doubtful wisdom of undertaking to pay the expenses of administration out of the license fees to be fixed by the license authority, or of seeking to meet any deficiencies out of customs revenues. Attention is also directed to the exceedingly complex administrative problems, connected with undertaking to determine, as the bill requires, what will be reasonable terms as to prices, quality and delivery of domestic dyes, in the absence of which the importation of foreign dyes may be licensed.

"The impossibility of meeting the unknown requirements of domestic consumers is commented on, and the importance of stating clearly in the law whether licenses are to be withheld from middlemen and speculators and limited to dye consumers, is pointed out. In view of the War Trade Board's experience, provision is also advised for the reasonable allocation of licenses in the interest of all domestic consumers, rather than the granting of licenses on the principle of 'first come, first served.'

"Mention is made of the propriety of providing in the law for the possible allotment of dyes to the United States by the reparation commission under the provisions of the pending Peace Treaty.

"It is suggested that the proposed legislation does not at present take account of the fact that many licenses which may be granted by the license authority may be rendered inoperative through the control of numerous German patents, sold by the alien property custodian during the war to the Grassell Chemical Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and to the Chemical Foundation. The Tariff Commission suggests that Congress may find it possible before enacting the legislation to secure from these corporations binding agreements to issue licenses under their patents without discrimination and at definitely stated rates, to all recipients of import licenses.

"One object urged by some proponents of the bill is to prevent agents of German manufacturers from regaining their former dominant position in the industry. If Congress approves this object, the requirement should be made definite. The experience of the War Trade Board indicates that the situation can be controlled with much greater ease if licenses are refused to dealers and speculators, and given only to actual consumers of dye under the condition stated in the pending bill, that the goods are for actual use by the manufacturer, and not for resale."

PROTEST AGAINST
SINN FEIN ACTIVITYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Protest against certain Sinn Fein activities in this country was voiced by a great audience which gathered at Medinah Temple on Monday night to hear the Ulster delegation of Protestants. The hall, seating 5,000, was packed and overflow meetings had to be held in the Fourth Presbyterian Church and at Moody Institute. The Chicago Church Federation associated itself with the gathering. The resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved: That this audience looks with marked disfavor upon the raising of funds in the United States at this time by the citizens of a foreign country for the purpose of fostering interference in the affairs of a friendly nation; and further respectfully suggests that the legal propriety of such action be made the subject of careful inquiry by the proper officials of our government. And be it further

"Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the chairman to each United States Senator and each member of the National House of Representatives."

Members of the Ulster delegation spoke before several meetings of ministers in the morning.

DEADLOCK OVER
RAILWAY BILLSDoubt Felt That Legislation Can
Be Enacted in Congress Be-
fore the United States Lines
Are Returned to Their OwnersSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After a month of daily sessions and earnest work, the conferees on the railroad bills were facing each other in deadlock yesterday and were as far as ever from an agreement on the fundamental and vital differences between the Cummins Bill passed by the Senate and the Esch Bill adopted by the House. So little progress toward an adjustment of differences has been made that it is extremely doubtful if legislation can be enacted before March 1, when, according to the President's proclamation, railroad lines are to be returned to their owners.

Ordinarily when an important measure is adopted by one house it goes to the other house and amendments are adopted; thereafter the bill goes into conference, and, after the conferees have reached an agreement on some points, a partial report is made by the respective conferees announcing the points on which each side has yielded and asking for further instructions.

Whole Bill Substituted

In this case there is only one amendment to the House bill, and that is the Senate bill, which was substituted as a whole after the enacting clause. There are hundreds of differences within this one amendment, some of them vital. The conferees are practically under the necessity of complete agreement or complete disagreement, and because there is only one amendment, the process of asking for instructions presents a complete tangle of technical difficulties, neither set of conferees being willing at this time to precipitate the whole question back again into the two houses. This is probably, however, what will happen in the end.

At the beginning of the conference it was agreed to go through the bill and take up the minor differences, composing those as far as possible and leaving the big issues until the last. On the minor points the month of conferences has brought about some degree of understanding, but on the major points no headway at all has been made.

Features to Which Objection Is Made

The big features of the Cummins Bill against which the House is still holding out are:

1. The compulsory consolidation of roads and their distribution into regional systems.
2. The creation of a transportation board. The House insists that any new powers be given to the Interstate Commerce Commission.
3. Section 6 of the Cummins Bill, whereby roads earning more than the guaranteed return forfeit the excess, or a large part of it, at least.
4. The House will have none of the anti-strike provisions of the Cummins Bill.

Beside the unsound condition of many of the railroad systems and the large extent to which the roads are falling behind the national transport-

ation needs, other problems are looming up as March 1 draws near. Some of these were foreshadowed yesterday, when it was announced that the big eastern roads were prepared to fight the establishment of a rate fabric from certain middle western territory which is designed to move part of the traffic of that region through southern instead of eastern and northeastern ports. This was a favorite plan of the Railroad Administration under W. G. McAdoo, Director-General, and after long consideration the Hines administration took definite steps to carry it into effect.

Appeal Threatened

Its purpose is to fix rates that will permit a share of traffic formerly routed to the eastern and northeastern ports to go to ports south of Norfolk and also to relieve the congestion of tonnage at the eastern terminals, especially New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, by diverting a part of it to the gulf ports.

Important eastern railroads, including the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Baltimore & Ohio, have notified Walter D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, that, if steps are taken to put such rates into effect before the railroads are returned, they will appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission to repeal the rates as soon as the roads have been turned back. In a letter from Mr. Hines to Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, dated December 8 and made public yesterday, the Director-General showed no disposition to yield on this point.

The mid-west, gulf, South Atlantic trade and transportation committee have accordingly arranged for a hearing before the Senate Commerce Committee to be held on January 27, at which time arguments will be presented in favor of continuing the operation of government ships from southern ports, this being held necessary if favorable railroad rates to those ports are to be of any use.

A conference of senators and representatives from the South and middle western states will be held later in the same day to consider measures for the protection of southern routes and ports.

PULP WOOD FOR LATHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

WILTON, Maine—One Franklin County operator has contracted to saw all his pulp wood into laths which are selling as high as \$11 per thousand and, as a cord of pulp wood will saw 3,000 laths, this would net, after taking out the cost of saw bill and freight, more than \$25 a cord, which is quite a little more than the pulp mills are paying. Other operators will probably do the same thing and, as there is an almost unlimited market for laths, with no stock in sight, it is impossible to say how far-reaching an effect this may have on the price of pulp wood in the immediate future.

DAIRY FARMING GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MISSOULA, Montana—Dairy farming, which has developed very fast in recent years, will soon surpass other great industries in Montana, according to figures presented at the fifteenth state convention of dairymen in this city. Thus, it was pointed out, the future prosperity of Montana will not depend entirely on exhaustible sources of wealth such as the vast forests and great mines which are the bases of the most important industries at present.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Nation a Gainer a Thousandfold

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"We confidently believe," said Wayne H. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, in a recent address in Boston, "that the enforcement of the (prohibition) law will fulfill the prophecy made by Justice Grier years ago when he said that the nation would be a gainer a thousandfold in the wealth, health, and happiness of her people by the abolition of the liquor traffic."

Saving in Men and Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Pointing to the great saving of men and money which prohibition already has brought to the United States, William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in this State, referred to a statement of Bird S. Coler, commissioner of charities, in which he said that "the alcoholic wards in the Kings County and Bellevue hospitals are nearly out of business. Wood alcohol is claiming a few cases but ambulance calls have fallen off 25 per cent." A. C. Baker of the Bowery Mission said: "The war, better wages, and prohibition have virtually eliminated the bum and the bread line. It used to be that you could get 1000 snow shovels by visiting a few Bowery saloons. Now you couldn't find 40. Men who formerly came to us for beds are now paying their own rents."

Better Railroad Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Employment agencies in Chicago, including the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad labor bureau, declare that the closing of the saloons here is eliminating the "hobo" railroad laborer, who worked a few weeks and then spent his money in the saloons. Prohibition, according to opinion expressed at the Baltimore & Ohio office, will in time wipe out this class of railroad laborer entirely, and in his place give the roads a more steady workman.

Men who during past winters have been seen on the streets in the vicinity of the labor bureaux, thinly clad, without overcoats and without money, now have good warm clothing, and have money in their pockets, according to the managers of these employment bureaux.

ADULT ILLITERATES TAUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—According to the last federal census there were in the State of Arkansas 100,000 adult illiterates, or 12.65 per cent of the entire population, ranging the State thirty-seventh among all the states of the Union. It is the announced purpose of the Arkansas Literacy Commission to overcome this condition, and an active campaign is being waged in the State for the holding of schools for adult illiterates. Gov. Charles H. Brough issued a proclamation declaring the four weeks beginning January 5 as adult school month. During this time all persons who desire to do so are attending the free adult schools established in various places. Teacher-volunteers have been secured to assist in the work.

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LABOR TO OUTLINE POLITICAL PLANKS

Effort Will Be Made in Conference to Be Held in Washington to Enlist Cooperation of Farmers and Wage-Earners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In about a fortnight there will be a conference of leaders of organized labor in regard to the political attitude of labor in the forthcoming campaign.

Material for this conference is being accumulated from many sources. The American Federation of Labor has been held back, largely through the influence of Samuel Gompers, from entering the political arena as a distinct party. It is, however, extremely alert to the political maneuvering of both parties, and is determined to take precautions for the safeguarding of the interests of labor.

The record of every man who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency is being scrutinized by labor representatives. Moreover, it is probable that men in the ranks of organized labor are giving more attention to real issues than are most of the politicians. Labor has its own platform. It has been adding several planks of great importance recently. The shifting of social, economic, and political conditions touches the worker both as producer and consumer. He is little concerned with the awards of war medals or the location of nitrate plants, or any such subject which is seized upon as capital by the watchful politician, but he spends much time in trying to solve the problem presented by the ratio between wages, on the one hand, and rent, clothing and food on the other. He is giving increasing thought to government ownership, to cooperation, and to other schemes proffered him by the theorists.

One Point of Agreement

Even the large section of labor that does not take to Socialism is bitterly opposed to legislation which, under the guise of suppressing sedition, is, they believe, designed chiefly to curtail liberties in meeting and speaking. These are practical issues, and the workingman is a practical politician, with the emphasis on practical.

The relations of laborers and farmers have been much discussed, and in general it has been held that their interests are antagonistic, and that, therefore, it is impossible that they can combine for political purposes. A representative of organized labor said yesterday that persistent efforts had been made to emphasize this antagonism, but that, as a matter of fact, both have much in common and that the men engaged in both vocations are realizing it.

While little has been done by representatives of organized farmers, acting in conjunction with organized labor, their representatives have been in consultation in regard to several matters in which they are in accord, and before long the politicians will have to recognize that there is a possibility of the two combining for political purposes, and that if they do, it will make a formidable force to be reckoned with.

Cummins Bill Opposed

One of the points in which they are finding agreement is in their opposition to the pending railroad legislation. Within a few days men representing labor and farmers have journeyed together from Iowa and Nebraska to register their opposition to the Cummins Railroad Bill.

That they think alike in regard to candidates is evident from the opposition of both to Herbert Hoover, whose record as Food Administrator was pleasing to neither, and whom both elements regard as the candidate of big business. Nor do they want a military candidate. Farmers and labor have, in previous campaigns, united against the moneyed interests, and they may be depended upon to do it again, in certain contingencies.

After the labor meeting, which has been planned to take place early in February, it will be known just where labor stands on important issues, and its program is likely to be so drawn as to invite the cooperation of farmers and others who oppose the policies to which labor is also opposed.

LAWRENCE WOMEN CLERKS ASK RISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The Retail Clerks Association has petitioned the store owners in this city to grant their women employees an increase in wages. The association says that the average wage of women employees in the stores here is \$12 a week. The clerks demand a graduated scale of wages and a percentage over a certain amount of sales.

The employers have notified the clerks that they will not meet their employees in a body, but have asked the clerks to meet their individual employers and present the demands. This matter has not met with the approval of the association and a meeting is soon to be held when final action will be taken. The association has over 800 members.

EMBARGO HOLDS UP PAPER SHIPMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American newspapers in the middle west apparently will be 40 per cent short on their supply of paper, the State Department announced yesterday, as the result of an embargo placed by the Canadian Government on all shipments of news print paper to the United States from the plant of the Ft.

Francis Company, an American controlled concern in western Ontario.

The department said it was informed that the western provinces of Canada were undergoing a severe paper shortage. To relieve the situation, said the department's statement, the Canadian Government ordered the Ft. Francis Company to divert a heavy proportion of its product from United States customers to the western Canadian cities. In compensation, the Canadian Government arranged that American consumers of the company receive paper from a Canadian mill near Sault Ste. Marie, in fulfillment of the contracts of the Ft. Francis Company.

The Ft. Francis Company claims that this compensatory arrangement has not been carried out, and the company is opposing the enforcement of the Canadian Government's order. The Canadian Government, in consequence, has placed an embargo on all shipments from the Ft. Francis Company to the United States.

ARMISTICE DAY ORDER EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Answering charges that attacks by United States troops on the morning of Armistice Day resulted in needless losses, Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, commander of the first American army, told a House war investigating committee yesterday that the advance in the Meuse-Argonne sector could not have been stopped, because two divisions were astride the Meuse River. Cessation of hostilities in the face of enemy attack with these two divisions in that position would have been dangerous, he said. Relay of orders stopping the fighting at 11 o'clock on Armistice Day was a remarkable piece of staff work, General Liggett testified.

"The American forces," he said, "stretched over a 400-mile front, and many units were in detached positions. The staff work in reaching the great number of units before 11 a. m. was remarkable."

Changes in the orders to stop fighting before 11 o'clock, General Liggett said, could have been made only at Marshal Foch's headquarters. "We would never have accomplished anything," he said, "if subordinates had issued different orders or modified those from the French high command."

PERU TO SUBMIT DISPUTE WITH CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile—Peru will submit to the League of Nations her controversy with Chile over the territories of Tacna and Arica, which are situated between the two countries and possession of which has caused considerable bitterness in the past, according to an interview with José Carlos Bernalde, who was president of the Peruvian Senate during the administration of President Pardo.

The Treaty of Ancón was concluded in October, 1883. Under its conditions Peru ceded to Chile the Province of Tarapaca, and granted Chile the right to occupy the territories of Tacna and Arica for a period of 10 years, when the ownership of the districts would be decided by a plebiscite of the regions involved. This period expired in 1894, but at that time internal troubles prevented active steps to bring about a solution of the matter, which is still pending.

ANTI-PROFITEERING PLANS

NEW YORK, New York—New York is to be among eight cities to send delegates to Washington this week to urge concerted action to abolish or curb profiteering, Edwin J. O'Malley, Commissioner of Public Markets, announces. He explains that the expiration of the Lever Act will mean the end of official control of food-stuffs.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF BIRDS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—William C. Adams, director of the division of fisheries and game in the state government, yesterday called upon the public to assist in feeding wild birds during the winter. Grain will be furnished for feeding birds if application is made to Room 321, State House, Boston.

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OBJECTION MADE TO LABOR UNIONS

Vice-President of Pennsylvania Railroad Blames Them for Increase in the Cost of Transportation and of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, spoke of present conditions of the railroads at a recent banquet of the transportation department of the Pennsylvania lines, and made the statement that labor unions and federal control have brought about the high cost of transportation in the United States. He said he could prove this by figures, and stated that, while the number of employees on his line had been increased 28 per cent under government control, the production per man has fallen off. Other speakers at the dinner included Governor Sproul, and other prominent state and railroad officials.

In his speech, in which he also deprecated the idea of the closed shop, Mr. Atterbury said: "When I went away in 1917 there were 140,000 and some odd employees on the pay roll of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Of these, 20,000 were affiliated with labor organizations."

"There has never been any doubt as to my position as to labor organizations. During all my railroad life I have done business with the four brotherhoods of railroad trainmen and I never laid a straw in their way. "But I have always fought all labor organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor. These organizations stand for what good Americans could not stand. The closed shop is one of these."

"For 20 years we have been able to keep labor unions off the railroads because there was not one of them that tried to get in there was not after one thing alone—the initiation fee and dues of the men."

"And what has happened in the last two years, with the labor unions heard from? The Pennsylvania Railroad has 180,000 employees today. And there is no more work accomplished today than there was in 1917 with 40,000 fewer men. The production per man is less. The only thing that has increased per man is trouble. Are you surprised that the high cost of living has struck transportation?"

"I am struck going to start out March 1 to fight labor organizations. I believe that in the next two or three years much of the noise of the labor unions will disappear. I believe that the men will find that they can run their own affairs better than a labor union can. "If you want to remain on the same plane as the letter carriers and postal clerks, and so forth, it is all in your own hands."

"If we don't make a success of things when the railroads go back to private control, they will go back again into the government's hands."

ELECTION RESULT IN LOUISIANA IN DOUBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Results of the closest gubernatorial election Louisiana has ever had were in doubt last night, with two of the three newspapers estimating that John M. Parker, the Independent Democratic reform candidate, had defeated Frank P. Stubbs, the regular Democratic candidate, by 6000 to 7000 majority in State and city. The result will not be known definitely until noon today, if by that time, on account of the extremely large vote brought out by the warm, clear weather which prevailed throughout the State, Parker supporters claim that their candidate came to the city with 20,000 majority, and they conceded 10,000 majority in the city to Stubbs.

THRIFT COURSES IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—The educational departments of the states of Kentucky and Arkansas have adopted

courses of study for a five-year period in which thrift and the advantages of the securities offered by the United States Government occupy a prominent part. Textbooks of these states for the next five years will carry these lessons, and the pupils in the various schools of the two states will learn how to save. Lessons in arithmetic are especially interesting, in that many of the problems are based on the purchase of war savings stamps and thrift stamps, and the teaching of interest, and how money grows is taught in the most practical way. In most of the schools, too, there are thrift societies, and the lessons take into account the work of these societies. Teachers and pupils are brought into contact in the schools with the problems they will face out of school.

FARM BUREAU PLAN UPON NEW BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The last three months have witnessed a remarkable revival of interest in farm organizations and bureaus of various sorts in Missouri and in southern Illinois. For a good many years the county agent movement languished in these territories. Southern Illinois was markedly slow in making a start, and in Missouri less than forty counties were organized prior to the war. The drive for production showed the value of the "county hired man," and little trouble has been experienced since that time in organizing farmers to support clubs and agents.

There is a general trend in Missouri to reorganize the whole farm bureau system and place it more directly in the hands of the farmers. At present the bureaus and agents are supported by government funds, by money appropriated by the county court, and by contributions from the farmer membership. There has been criticism from the farmers that the affairs of the bureaus and the work of the agents were too greatly in the hands of the merchants, the town industries and the commercial clubs. Reorganization is now under way in many counties.

TAX AMENDMENT LOST

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The constitutional convention yesterday rejected two proposed amendments regarding taxation. The purpose of the rejected amendments was to give the Legislature power to tax incomes and to classify taxes in such a way as to relieve burdens now said to be placed on growing wood and timber.

ANTI-SMUGGLING SQUADRON

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A "flying squadron" of 150 men is being recruited in this city to patrol the Canadian border as a protection against smuggling liquor from Canada.

AMERICANISM IS REGARD FOR LAW

Illinois Governor Says the United States Is the Best Country in World, and This He Thinks a Prime Aid to Americanization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, speaking before the Northwest Lumber Association in this city, yesterday, declared the work of Americanization to be the most important task before the people of the United States today.

"The first principle of Americanism," said he, "is orderly development under and through the law. The law provides how wrong should be redressed. The ballot box is the ark of our covenant. The soviet government is an attempt to substitute rule by one class for rule by all the people. It, therefore, is an assault upon the very cornerstone of our government. Ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and not a government of the people by one class of the people, for one class of the people. The idea of class rule is repugnant to every principle which our fathers wrote into the Constitution. If allowed to thrive it would be fatal to our institutions. The idea of government by class takes different names, and soviet is not the only word which defines it. Sometimes it is Industrial Workers of the World; sometimes the One Big Union; and sometimes the radical Socialist party. Whatever its name, the menace to our liberties is equally great."

"Above all, lawlessness and violence have no place in a country where the people rule. If there be a wrong to redress, the courts are open. If the courts fail in their duty, they can be impeached and removed from their high office. In every government there must be some one or other thing which is supreme. In a monarchy, it is king; in an empire, it is emperor; in a republic, it is the law. And if it be treason in a monarchy to lay violent hands upon the king, it is equally treason in a republic to lay violent hands upon the law, which is supreme above all and made so by the people themselves."

"We do not realize the value and significance of government. Good government is the best of all material possessions. It envelops us like the very air we breathe, though we are usually unconscious of its worth. Government is our greatest worldly possession, because without it the things that enrich and ennoble life could not be. The sanctity of the home, the security of life, liberty, and property, the schoolhouses dotting all our land, the church spires pointing heavenward, could not exist for a moment unless a worthy government threw its

protectingegis over them. Nature's prodigal gifts are of no value unless a stable, just government exists to protect them."

"We have the best country in the world. Its varied resources make it more independent than any other country in the world. We have a form of government under which more people have lived free and happy than any other in all history. The purpose of the Americanization movement is to make people understand these simple facts, which we have well-nigh forgotten. Internationalism ignores these facts and would substitute a partnership with all the world for the indisputable advantages which Americans as such enjoy."

WAR STRUCTURES IN NEW YORK RAZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The demolition of structures erected for war purposes has been so thorough that few still remain to testify of the services rendered in the past. Canteens for soldiers and officers, placed at each side of the Public Library mail, were among the first structures to be removed. The success of the Hall of States was so great, however, that the War Camp Community Service has removed its quarters to Thirty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, where it will extend to civilians its welcome to representatives from every state.

EXPRESSMEN MAKE WORKDAY DEMAND

CHICAGO, Illinois—Officials of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Railway Expressmen, at headquarters yesterday, received word that Grand President Bollinger, of the order, is now in Washington seeking to have all expressmen put on a 26 working day month, and also endeavoring to have President Wilson rescind his order to Director-General Hines prohibiting a general increase to the express employees. If he is successful, the \$25 flat increase asked by the Order of Railway Expressmen in July, 1919, may be effective.

POPULAR FUND FOR TEACHERS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The education committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed a resolution recommending that the money necessary to meet the demands of Pittsburgh public school teachers for increased salaries be raised by popular subscription. The amount needed will be about \$2,000,000.

OFFICIAL ASKS SALARY CUT

NEWBURGH, New York—The proposal of Capt. W. Johnston McKay that his salary of \$5000 as city manager be cut to \$3600 and the difference distributed among lower-paid officials has been adopted. Captain McKay was elected to office recently.

SENATOR ASSAILS EXECUTIVE CHIEFS

Sinister Methods Adopted to Rebuke Congressmen, Charges William H. King in Attack on Kenyon Americanization Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Executive officers of the government have resorted to "illegitimate and sinister methods" to rebuke and injure politically members of Congress who have refused to bow to the wishes and will of departmental chiefs and their demands for appropriations, William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, charged yesterday in an attack on the Kenyon Americanization bill, now before the Senate.

The attack of the Utah Senator was based upon what he described as organized and widespread propaganda directed by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, in support of the Kenyon bill, to which Senator King objects on the ground that it would increase the authority of the Bureau of Education at the expense of the educational institutions of the states.

"The propaganda in favor of this bill," said Senator King, "is typical of the methods of bureau chiefs and department heads. It is not peculiar to Democratic or Republican administrations. It has grown up in both for years. When I had the temerity to oppose certain extravagant appropriations in the agricultural bill a short time ago because I objected to the waste of money, the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Houston, went into my State to arouse sentiment against me."

"It has gotten to the point where senators and representatives who dare to state their convictions in opposition to the wishes of bureau chiefs and departmental heads, who refuse to bow to the executive will, must expect that the executives are to go into those members' states and oppose and defeat them if it is possible. "They resort to coercion, to bribery and corruption, to the most sinister, wicked and illegitimate methods to destroy the constitutional independence of the legislative branch of the government."

"Is it not a fact," said W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, "that the President of the United States has been active in seeking to force Congress to do his will?"

"If anything I say develops chips that fly in the face of big executives I have no retraction to make," Senator King replied.

"If any member of Congress yields to such influence, he is not fit to hold his seat here," Senator Kenyon remarked.

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Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Wednesday

Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

<p>Women's Wool Plaid Skirts, side and box pleated models 18.50 Women's Silk Fawn Dress Skirts, black and navy 18.50 Women's Fur Hats, ready lined 7.50 Straw Hat Braid, broken assortment of colors 4.95 Women's Dress Hat Shapes, of velvet, black and some colors 8.50 Feather Bands and Brims 1.50 Women's Fur Hats, some solid fur and some combined with velvet; metal brooches 10.00 Women's Velvet Dress Hats, black and colors 5.00 Women's Angora Scarfs, three colors 7.50 Women's Silk Scarfs, all colors 10.00 Women's Sweaters, odd lot 4.50 Women's Silk Fawn Petticoats 4.95 Women's White Satin Petticoats 1.50 Women's Clifton Taffeta Petticoats 5.95 Real Bretonne Lace Collars, roll and flat shapes, very finely embroidered 4.00 Hand Embroidered Collars, roll and flat shapes, very finely embroidered 1.50 Maroon Capes and Scarfs, French hand-made goods of excellent quality 12.50 Knitted Wool Scarfs, blue, coral, turquoise, blue and old rose 2.75 Knitted Brushed Wool Scarfs, assorted colors 4.50 Old Lot of Women's Corsets, including Bon Ton, Arons and Reiffers 4.50 Women's Arons Corset, sizes 21 to 31 4.00 Women's De Bevoise Corset, sizes 21 to 31 4.00 Women's Lace Trimmed Brassieres, sizes 34, 36, 44, 46, 48 5.00</p>	<p>Misses' Velvet Evening Wraps 35.00 Misses' Silvertone Coats, full silk lined 35.00 Misses' Wool Plaid Sport Skirts 5.50 Misses' Satin Skirts, black only 7.75 Girls' Wash Dresses, in gingham and chambray, sizes 6 to 14 years 2.95 Girls' Tub Dresses, chambray and linen crease, sizes 6 to 14 years 2.50 Girls' All Wool Silvertone Coats, sizes 6 to 14 years 18.50 Girls' Embroidered Flounce Skirts and Misses' Fancy Gowns 3.95 Misses' Flannellette Pajamas, Cotton Gowns and Princess Slips 2.95 Misses' Petticoats, chambray lined, 5.95 Children's Imported Corduroy Bathrobes, pink, rose and blue; sizes 6, 8 and 10 years 5.35 Misses' and Children's Fibre Silk Slips on Sweaters, in American Beauty and turquoise 4.50 Growing Girls' Boots, most all sizes, 2 1/2 to 5 5.95 Children's and Misses' Wool Knee Leggings, sizes 6 to 12 1.25 Girls' Medium Weight Cotton Vests and Pants 6.95 Infants' Silk and Wool Bands 6.50 40-Inch Flouncings, embroidered on imported organdie and voile, very desirable for dresses, yard 1.25 27-Inch Muslin Flouncings, unbordered in dainty patterns, suitable for children's dresses, yard 85c Imported and Domestic Edges, embroidered on fine quality hainsook and cambric, yard 25c 36-Inch Long Cloth, 10-yard pieces 4.50 36-Inch Long Cloth, yard 30c 36-Inch Nainsook, yard 35c 36-Inch Flannel, yard 40c 36-Inch Shirting and Pajama Madras, yard 55c 27-Inch Persian Lawn, yard 30c</p>	<p>Men's Felt Hats, gray 3.00 Men's Velour Hats, green, brown and blue 4.50 Men's Tweed Hats, in gray and brown mixtures 3.00 Men's Blanket Bath Robes, including war tax 9.70 Men's White Merino Union Suits, medium weight, irregulars 2.25 Men's White Merino Union Suits, sleeveless, knee length 1.35 Men's Medium Weight, Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 1.45 Men's Heavy Natural Shirts and Drawers 1.50 Women's Fine Silk or Gloria Umbrellas 4.75 Fancy Plaid Umbrellas for Women 8.00 Youths' Overcoats, including belted all round models 24.00 Youths' Fancy Suits, including belted all round and belted waistline models 35.50 Youths' Blue Suits, including belted all round and belted waistline models 25.50 Boys' Wool Sweaters, V neck 3.75 Boys' Cotton Pajamas 1.65 Boys' Blouses 1.50 Boys' Neckwear 75c Boys' Hockey Caps 75c Boys' Golf Caps 85c Cap Men's, real hair, large size, self adjustable, dozen 1.75 Flash Colored Camisoles of cotton mar, quissette, with shields 1.00 Anna Snap Fasteners, all sizes, jap and white, 6 cards 40c Mercantile Drab Tape for seams, 3 piece 50c Enamelled Sweater Hangers, variety of colors 4 for 25c</p>	<p>Alpha Grass Rugs Size 9x12 14.50 Size 8x10 12.00 Old English Floor Wax, 1 lb. size, good for floors and furniture 50c Cando Silver Polish, 1 quart size, high grade polish 50c Heavy Steel Sidelwalk Ice Chisels 1.00 First Quality Wood Saws, double cut, 1.00 Fancy Market Baskets 50c Fancy Market Baskets 65c Wood Baskets, a genuine Reed Basket, open ends, extra quality, natural finish 2.75 Willow Baskets, on stand, full size, high quality 4.75 Steering Sleds, strong and durable 1.00 Jointed Dolls, with hair and moving eyes 3.50 Baby Carriages, in gray and navy, upholstered in century 30.00 Mahogany Mantle Mirrors, in Colonial designs 32.50 Water Colors, framed in gilt frames and mats 3.50 Sample Mirrors, in many shapes and frames, one of a kind 15.00 Canvas Covered Dress Trunks 17.00 24-Inch Cowhide Suit Cases, sewed on corners 18.00 Casque Combs, set with whitestones 25c Fancy Hat Pins 25c Gold Lingerie Clamps, satin finish 65c Household Thermometers, assorted styles, in metal or wood 35c 3-Piece Beef Carvers, black rubber hand frames, one of a kind 1.50 Penn Shaving Set 75c 32-Inch White Wool Flannel, half wool, piece 1.00 27-Inch Blended Donet Flannel, yard 35c Scotch Shirting Flannel, yard 65c</p>
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Birthday Bargains Are Practically ALL NEW GOODS at MARKED DOWN PRICES

The values offered this year are the best possible to procure under present market conditions. On account of these well-known, unprecedented market conditions there are a few departments where it will be impossible for us to offer as many items as in former years.

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In Addition to the Above Items, Many Birthday Bargains Are on Sale Throughout the Store

Jordan Marsh Company Watch for a NEW Bulletin of Bargains Every Day Jordan Marsh Company

AUSTRALIA FACES PACIFIC PROBLEMS

Unless United States Joins League of Nations, Additional Burdens for Naval and Other Defenses Will Be Rendered Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—When the United States failed to ratify the Peace Treaty, Australia received an unpleasant surprise. On the one hand, President Wilson's 14 points had left her with very little relief from a crushing war debt; on the other, the refusal of America to step into line with the League of Nations had cut away the one thing which reconciled Australia to the part played by President Wilson—the United States as the big brother of all the small nations including Australia.

Australians feel proud of their country's place in the Empire as a free and independent nation, but they recognize that the door of the Pacific opens immense problems which will be even more apparent than they are today. Without the United States as a partner in the League of Nations, they ask, who can stop Japan doing as she likes in the Marshall and Caroline Islands—who is to say her nay if she fortifies in defiance of the mandate, concentrates a great air fleet within easy striking distance of Australia, or constructs a naval base which would hold an armada?

Aid Pledged to France

Again, the people of the Commonwealth have pledged themselves to come to the aid of France across thousands of miles of ocean, should Germany again strike; but there are those who openly declare their surprise that the country for which Lafayette fought would hesitate to put her hand to such a pledge. Australia, they state, does not regret her treaty, but she is entitled to say to America, "We are a handful who hold a continent, and yet our casualty list for liberty is greater than yours. We are burdened, almost crushed financially, by our part in the great war. Have we not a right to expect that you will at least honor the bond of the man you sent to the Peace Council?"

The Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, made the following comment on the ratification failure: "If, as appears to be the case, the action of the United States Senate means the final rejection by America of the Peace Treaty, it is most unfortunate, and the consequences may be most serious. It is clear that the rejection of the Treaty by America means that the League of Nations, as an effective instrument for the preservation of the world's peace, will be greatly weakened if not rendered quite impotent. The application of this to Australia is unfortunately only too obvious. America, like ourselves, is a Pacific power, and to a very large extent she and Australia must march side by side toward a common destiny. The importance of the League of Nations necessarily casts upon Australia additional burdens for naval and other defense.

Empire Tried and Tested in War

"One thing is clear. Happily for us we are a member of a league of nations which has been tried and tested in war. I mean the British Empire, and on that Empire we must continue as in times past to depend for an effective instrument for the preservation of the world's peace."

Sir Joseph Cook, the Minister for the Navy, speaking at the Millions Club luncheon in Sydney, said: "All must regret the decisions recently arrived at by the American Senate. They are really the greatest blows to European peace, since the Germans were put out of action. I, for one, refuse to believe that the decisions are final. It appears at this distance to be part of a clever piece of political maneuvering in connection with the forthcoming presidential election, and I have faith yet to believe that such amendments will be made in the reservations as to enable America to subscribe wholeheartedly to the peace, which she took so large a share in shaping."

"Notwithstanding all that has taken place," he continued, "it is our duty to cultivate close and amicable relations with the great republic overseas. Americans speak our language, and our ideals and our outlook are the same. We can compel the peace of the world together; we can form a buttress of our western civilization, and stand like a rock in its defense. To facilitate this end is our duty now and always, and I hope that nothing will arise to blur this ideal of the great English-speaking combination. It is the greatest hope for the future peace and welfare of the world."

BRITISH INDUSTRY DENIES PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
LONDON, England—In a notice issued by the Federation of British Industries, it is stated that a meeting of the railway wagon building group was called by the federation at their offices at 39 St. James Street, to consider the recent statement made by Sir Eric Geddes in regard to the shortage of wagons, and the figures quoted by him. The meeting, which was thoroughly representative of the trade, was unanimously of the opinion that these figures were calculated to prejudice the interests both at home and abroad of an important industry. The statement continues: "Not only may these entirely misleading statements have a most regrettable effect upon the relations between employers and employed in the industry, but they are calculated to shake the confidence of

foreign buyers in the integrity and efficiency of an important branch of British export trade.

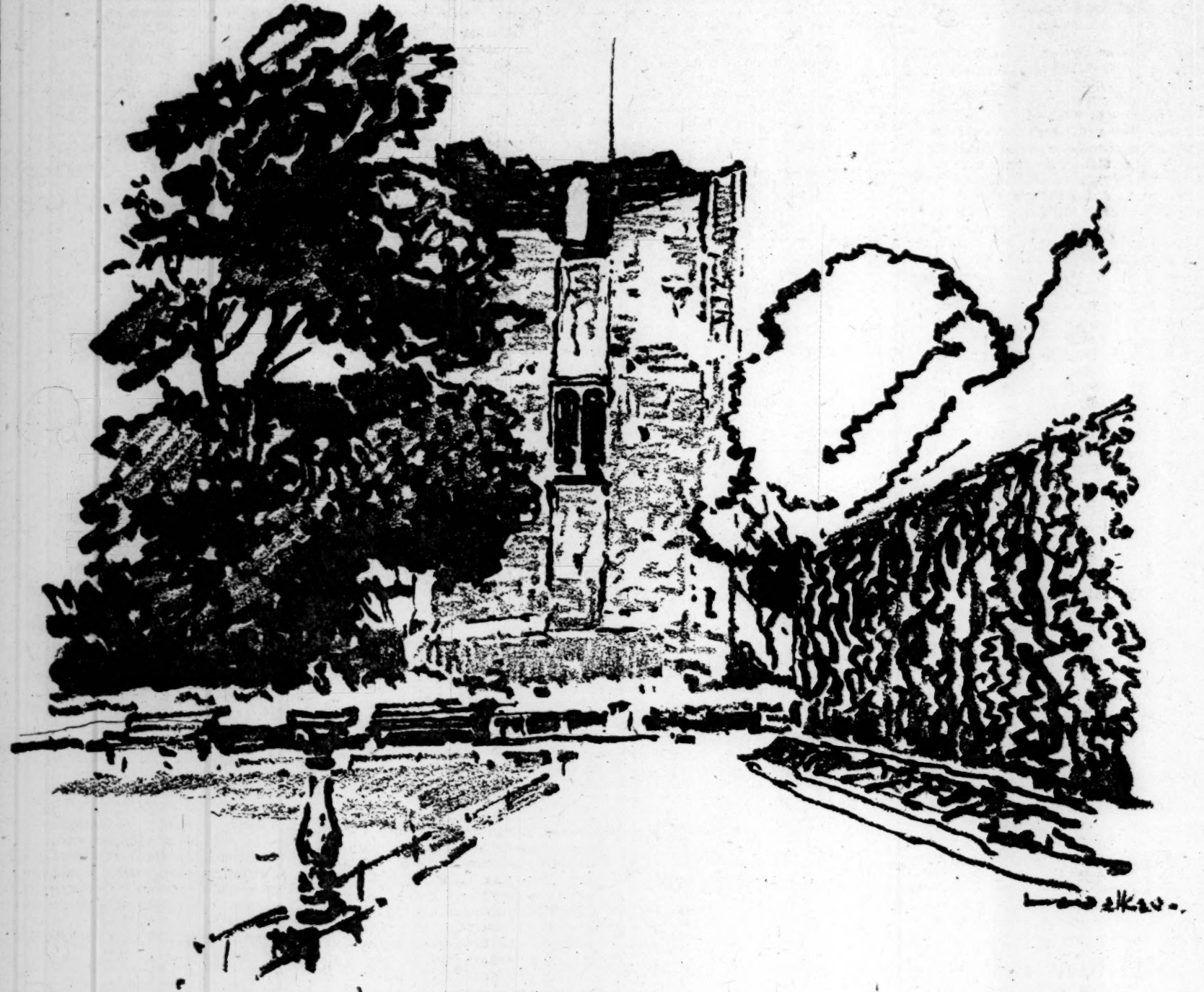
"After having considered carefully prepared statistics furnished by individual companies, the meeting was unanimously of the opinion that the figures presented by the Minister of Transport, as representing the cost of production of different classes of

GUILDFORD, AMID SURREY HILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
LONDON, England—In a land of pinewood and heather amid Surrey hills and vast expanses of moorland,

slept there "in the room where the King lately lay in." He no doubt refers to the occasion when Charles II was received with great enthusiasm on his visit to Guildford in September, 1660. A cockpit was hidden within the gateway of this inn until it disappeared in 1840; a Maypole stood at the further end of the town, and a summer-pole near the middle of the

turies does it seem to reach. It is but the exchange of the noise and bustle of the coaching days for the hoot of the siren and modern whirl of wheels. Though the days of the Red Rover, the Night Rocket, the Telegraph, and the Royal Blue are no more, the old road to Portsmouth town is busy once again with the march of men, bearing ever to the sea.



The old gray castle, Guildford

wagons by the railway companies and of Woolwich, were so fantastic that they can only be the result of a grossly inaccurate system of costing—the cost of production given in many cases being less than the market price of the essential raw materials. They therefore welcome the Minister's offer of an independent examination of his estimates, and are in communication with the Ministry on the subject.

"The meeting expressed surprise at the levity which inspired a responsible Minister of the Crown to level so grave an imputation of profiteering against an important industry, upon the slender foundation of expert and unsubstantiated statements, which were liable to cause, and have caused, an atmosphere of distrust both within the industry, and between the industry and its customers."

BRITAIN'S TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
LONDON, England—In pursuance of a policy of placing trade commissioners in foreign countries, a number of appointments have been made by the Overseas Committee of the Federation of British Industries. The appointment for Italy is E. H. Capp, who was previously the secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, and whose headquarters were at Genoa, with other offices at Milan and Rome. He will open an office for the federation at Milan at an early date. In Portugal the federation will be represented by G. L. Barley, who has a full knowledge of the country. At Algiers F. Dorrien Thoroton will be the representative. In the Near East (Constantinople) the federation has selected Captain Lafontaine, who is well known in Constantinople, where his family has been resident for many years. He will open an office for the federation in Constantinople within a short time.

AMERICAN LEGION NUMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The next issue of the national organ of the Socialist Party will be devoted to the American Legion, party headquarters here announce.

stands the town of Guildford, in a gap of the chalk downs, and nestling amid its red roofs and buildings is the old gray castle. There is a picturesque legend in connection with Guildford, which makes it the "Avalon of Arthurian days, the home of the lily maid, and the Castle, that which of an independent examination of his estimates, and are in communication with the Ministry on the subject.

A Home of Kings

Eleanor, whom Henry III describes as his "dear daughter-in-law," dwelt here when her husband was at the wars, and we read of the King having several rooms fitted up for her use in 1268, and of a chapel and an herb garden. King John was here often, some say no less than 19 times. Almost all the Edwards are mentioned, and even Henry VIII, who erected a house in the town close by. The castle, it is said, continued to belong to the Crown until 1612, when James I sold it to the Carter family. In 1885 it was put up for sale by Lord Granville who then owned it, and it was bought by the corporation.

Today Guildford is alive with motorists and tourists. A few years since it seemed but a sleepy old town wrapped in dreams of the past, of those days when along its cobbled High Street sounded the clatter of the coaches posting through on their way to Southampton or Portsmouth. As far back as 1636, one John Taylor says that Guildford had "very fair inns and good entertainment at the Tavernes, The Angel, The Crown, The White Hart, and The Lyon." In Pepys' opinion the Red Lion was "the best inn," for we read that in 1661 he

High Street. The projecting clock, still a feature of this street, dates back to 1632. George Fox and William Penn both visited Guildford. "And afterwards we passed into Surrey, visiting friends, and had many precious meetings till we came to Stephen Smith's near Guildford, where great persecutions had been, and very much roods had been taken away from Friends' whereabouts for their Meetings." Thus writes George Fox in his Journal of the year 1670.

Pilgrim's Roads Near By

Guildford in its earlier days must have been acquainted with other travelers on pilgrimage bent, owing to the proximity of one of the three pilgrim's roads to Canterbury. No doubt, through its High Street passed some of that motley fellowship of pilgrims with whom Geoffrey Chaucer joined company at the Tabard Inn.

But it is not during one long summer's day that it is possible to explore the beauties of the Guildford countryside, or to more than cursorily enjoy the pointed roofs, latticed windows, eaves, and gables of the old High Street, or those almshouses known as the Abbot's Hospital, with their precious carving, matchless oak, and open courtyard.

And if, as some say, Guildford is being overrun by the motorist and tourist, it is not the swing of the pendulum, by which, after a quiet interlude, the old town has come into its own again? The tramp of the pack horses, the march of the pilgrims, the thunder of the post-horses, the cry of the postilion, and the crack of whips: to that tune of the cen-

NEW EDUCATION BILL DEBATED IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England—The convocation of the National University, the Roman Catholic University of Ireland, has passed a resolution opposing the proposals in the Education Bill, for the reason that any legislative action putting the power over Irish educational systems into the hands of a minister appointed by a foreign power, and responsible to a foreign legislature, would be entirely opposed to the well-being of the National University, because utterly unacceptable to the Irish people.

The General Council of the Irish County Councils has also passed a resolution condemning the Education Bill, as an undemocratic, centralizing measure, a measure put forward merely as a means to shelve Home Rule. Only self-government would satisfy Ireland, and Irish education could only be dealt with by an Irish Parliament. On the other hand the Central Association of Irish Schoolmistresses has sent a letter to the chief secretary, cordially welcoming the bill, and asking that, pending the adjustment, funds may be provided to raise the salaries of teachers to the standard of those prevailing in England, as otherwise the best may be induced to leave Ireland, to the detriment of Irish education. The letter is signed by the principals of the Alexandra College, Dublin, the Victoria College, Belfast, and Rochelle College, Cork. The Belfast and district branch of the Principal Teachers Union passed a similar resolution.



A January Featuring of
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ECONOMIC SUPPLY OF PRESENT YEAR

British Authority Says That as Regards Most Essential Foodstuffs Shortage Will Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
LONDON, England—Mr. McCurdy, parliamentary secretary to the Food Ministry, addressing a Labor conference at Grosvenor House, recently, referred to the prospect of food supplies in 1920. He said the predominant factor in 1920, as in 1919, would be the fact that as regarded the most essential foodstuffs there was an actual world shortage which was likely to continue. People were too apt to believe anyone who told them that there was really no shortage and that there were huge stores of food which were not being properly distributed. The shortage in production caused by the war had not yet been made good and was not likely to be made good within the next 12 months, so far as essential foodstuffs were concerned. The wheat crops in exporting countries had run down, while the demand for wheat in the importing countries was up. That was largely due to the fact that the crops in Central Europe were greatly diminished.

The year 1920 would probably be the most critical year Great Britain had had since the commencement of the war with regard to supplies and price of both butter and cheese. The dairy produce of Australasia would be much below the normal. There was no prospect of the world's supplies of sugar being increased in 1920.

Home Population Increased

As regarded meat, there was a surplus in the country at the present time, but he hoped they would not be misled into supposing that there would be no difficulty as regarded the meat situation in 1920. Before the war the population of the United Kingdom consumed every year 2,100,000 tons of meat. Of that the British farmers produced 1,360,000 tons, leaving 750,000 tons to be made up by imports from the other side of the Atlantic. The stoppage of emigration from Great Britain during the war had increased the home population so that there were more people to feed now than there were before the war. It was estimated that there would be a shortage of about 360,000 tons of meat, which meant that the imported meat would have to be increased from 750,000 tons to 1,100,000 tons.

The quantity of meat available for export would not much exceed 1,200,000 tons. In New Zealand and Australia there were accumulated stocks of meat amounting to 130,000 tons. That brought the exportable stock of meat up to 1,330,000 tons, of which Great Britain would require 1,100,000, which left only 230,000 tons for the rest of the world. The United States had ceased to be an exporting country

in regard to beef and mutton, and would have to import 100,000 tons. That left only 130,000 for the needs of Europe where, owing to the ravages of war, the meat products would be down by about 3,000,000 tons.

A Glut of Meat Supply

From these figures it was evident that the people of Europe would not be able to eat as much meat as they had done in the year before the war. He understood that the requisitions from France, Belgium, and Italy at present amounted to between 100,000 and 500,000 tons. He did not see where they were going to get it, but it was evident that if the British people got as much meat as they needed, they would only have it because the rest of Europe was hungry.

At the present time there was a glut of meat, and during the next few months it would be arriving at a rate at which it would be difficult to dispose of it unless they could find sufficient cold storage, and there would be a serious risk of a large proportion of these cargoes going bad.

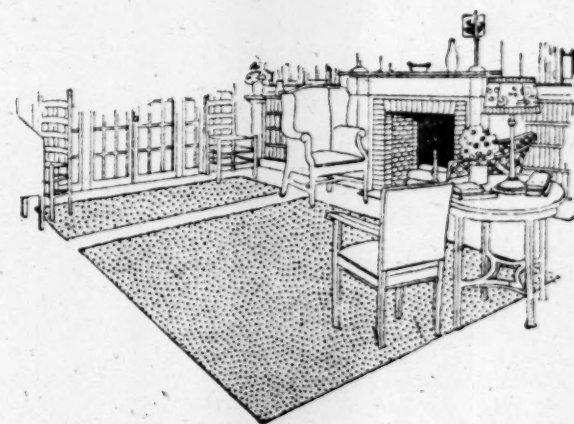
With regard to milk, Mr. McCurdy reminded the conference that as far back as August last he had warned them that milk would probably be 1s. per quart. For many years before the war the milk supply of the country had never been adequate for the needs of the people. For the last 15 or 20 years if all the women and children had had as much milk as they needed there would have been none left for anyone else. The price had been carefully worked out by the Food Ministry and they had come to the conclusion that 1s. a quart was a fair price.

In a somewhat animated discussion which followed, several speakers condemned the action of the Food Ministry in regard to the price of milk.

BAKERS LOSE AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Judge Curlewis, refusing an application by the Sydney branch of the Baking Trade Employees Federation of Australia for an award under the Bakers and Bread Carters (South Coast) Board, said that the policy of the act was clear that there should not be arbitration and strike on the same matter. If a union struck within 12 months after the making of an award, the strike was a punishable offense. After the 12 months, the union, if it wished to strike, must give up all benefits under the award, and rely on the strike. Before the strike of the baking trade employees His Honor had signified his willingness to allow employees who wished to work at night for extra pay to do so. Before this intimation could be made an award, the federation struck against night baking. Employers had not opposed this part of the men's demand. Their attitude was that night baking should either be permitted or else made an illegal act, as they suffered from the competition of bakers who only employed members of their own families.



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MADRID HAS ITS NEWSPAPER STRIKE

Typographers and Journalists Ask for Higher Pay—Joint Newspaper Fails Owing to Refusal of News Vendors to Handle It

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—With dramatic suddenness a remarkable journalistic silence has fallen upon the capital. Such a thing is probably felt as acutely in Madrid as in any capital in the world, not even excepting Paris, which was barely through its own experience of the kind when Madrid newspapers became afflicted by the prevalent strike habit. Some have been disposed to say it was the example of Paris that put the idea into the heads of the newspaper workers of Madrid, and that if it had not been for France there would have been no interruption in the news service of Spain. This, however, is not exact, and is probably wrong.

In the first place, the differences between the Madrid newspaper proprietors and their employees have existed for some time and have been the subject of continuous negotiation; secondly, the nature of these differences is not the same in Paris as in Madrid; and third, it is necessary to point out to the world in general that it is quite mistaken in giving all the credit for originality in resource, determination, and initiative to the Parisian proprietors in withstanding the strike in the way they did and especially in producing their joint newspaper during the period of the strike. The Parisians might have produced their unified journal, the "Presse de Paris," even though such a thing had never happened before, but the fact is unalterable that they had a very recent model before them, and that they followed it exactly.

The Example of Lisbon

Perhaps only in The Christian Science Monitor was it mentioned that on the occasion of the strike of the staffs of the Lisbon newspapers, or their threatened interference with the editorial control of the journals by the advanced and syndicalist elements—which have been freely accused of being tainted with Bolshevism—the proprietors of the non-syndicalist newspapers refused to publish, and instead brought out one joint newspaper, in the production of which they all assisted—and a very excellent production it was. After a few days of this clear demonstration of the temper of the proprietors, the syndicalists had had enough, and an agreement was arrived at.

Lisbon is much overlooked, but here, as in some other affairs, she gave the lead, and it is much more likely that it set imagination working in Madrid than that, some time later, Paris did. However, that does not matter; what does matter is that Madrid really has its own newspaper strike, and just as in Paris the awful thing happened at the opening of the election period, so here in Madrid it began just at the most exciting moment of the very latest political crisis, and one that was regarded by the people as likely to be one of the best and most exciting crises ever known.

Politicians and Publicity

It is notorious that what the politicians enjoy most about a crisis, and what they anticipate with the greatest keenness, is the special newspaper publicity they achieve in these circumstances and the way in which for a week, or it may be more—the tendency in recent times has been to spin the crises out—the people are encouraged to believe that they are something in the nature of supermen. With no newspapers, it hardly seemed worth while having the crises, and as the papers generally foment these affairs rather than effect a tranquillizing influence, there might, if this one had been a matter of ordinary politics, have been quite a good chance of its slimmering out quickly. But as it happened, the military party who had forced it have not by any means the same anxiety for publicity that the ordinary politicians have, and would, in fact, rather be without it. The strike, therefore, suited them, and so on went the crisis.

Apart from this, the strange hiatus occurred at an interesting period in the newspaper history of the capital. There are now more newspapers here than ever before, and one or two more were recently announced.

Of the many dailies there are scarcely two that are in the least alike. There is the neat, acute, conservative "A. B. C." with a solidity and quality about its special articles that some people accustomed to picture newspapers in other countries might not expect, and there is the magnificent "Sol," only founded in the later stages of the war and now prosperous and in absolutely every respect to be classed as one of the finest newspapers in the world. That is the impartial judgment of one very well acquainted with the world's journalism. It consists of anything from 12 to 32 full-size newspaper pages, well printed on excellent paper and made up on a French, American, or that of any other country, but very excellent and dignified all the same. It has a splendid general, provincial, and foreign news service, and fine special articles by the best writers; its tone is lofty and intellectual, and it stands today as a Spanish production which is of the greatest credit to the country.

Madrid's Newspapers

The "Figaro" is a new illustrated daily of a high class. Another newcomer of a very different kind but one by no means without energy and spirit is the "Jornada," the new Labor organ. The "Dia," formerly a strong pro-German organ has taken a new form, and is now enterprising and

pushful. Some of the old popular journals, strong in their politics and fashioned in the old mold such as the "Imparcial," the "Liberal," and the "Heraldo de Madrid," the last-named always with its pictures on the front page, are much what they have always been and that for the best of reasons. They have such merits that it is unfortunate that they are nearly always badly printed on bad paper. Then there is the "Mañana," which is the Garcia Prieto, Liberal-Democratic organ, but not very assertive as such, the "Accion," the Maurist paper, and the "Diario Universal," the organ of the Count de Romanones. The "Correspondencia de España," high in tone, discriminating in contents, a little peculiar in form, and highly dignified and respected, is in a class by itself like the "Sol," and so in another way is the "Epoca," the fashionable Conservative newspaper and organ of Eduardo Dato. The "Mundo" is always bright and interesting and has a reputation for making "beats." Finally, there are the military and semi-military organs, and others such as the "Debate," the "Universe," and the "Correo Español." It may perhaps be realized, then, that it makes a difference to a capital when there is a sudden stoppage to the newspaper. At the beginning it was determined, as already stated to effect cooperation among the employers in the way of producing a joint newspaper, called the "Prensa de Madrid," which duly made its appearance. In this case, however, the experiment could not be persisted with, the news vendors refusing to have anything to do with it. The syndicated typographers and the journalists who were associated in the strike produced from the beginning a paper of their own which they called "Nuestro Diario."

Demands of Strikers

This newspaper strike differs from its predecessors in other capitals in that here the main body of journalists, the humbler but not the least necessary writers, the reporters and general staff men, are striking with the compositors, but with different grievances. The typographers ask for a 50 per cent increase in wages, which the proprietors say is absolutely impossible for them to grant, owing to the greatly increased cost of paper and ink, and the crisis through which the entire Spanish press is passing in consequence. Dependents, such as the news agents, are also making demands. As regards the journalists, or the "redactors" or "periodistas" as they are called, they also, of course, have asked for higher salaries, and it seemed that there might be agreement on a scale of minimum salaries, one day off a week, and various other points which the staffs had presented through their association, which was allied with that of the typographers and the administrations.

Negotiations were opened up with the proprietors' association, and these were carried on somewhat elaborately, agreement being reached on some points, and others being "reserved" until at last there was a breakdown on the refusal of the proprietors to acquiesce in any intervention by the employees' association in any question of dismissal. So the editorial staffs and the typographers made a double of it and came out at the same time. And the next day Madrid felt very much in a quandary, and never was there so much anxiety to know all about everything, and particularly about the political crisis, as then.

TASMANIA'S ELECTRIC POWER AIDS INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—The Launceston works of the Lead Sulphate Company, Ltd., of London, which have been erected at a cost of about £12,000, are now ready to commence the manufacture of white leads. The full intentions of the company have just been placed before the Tasmanian parliamentary committee by the managing director. He said that the reason the company had come to Tasmania was because the government offered to supply electric horsepower for immediate use at a farthing per horsepower per hour, and a further 2000 horsepower later on, at between £4 and £5 per horsepower per annum.

The chairman of directors said that the managing director would arrive from London during 1920 to consult with the local directors regarding the extension of the works to enable them to use 10,000 horsepower of electric current. This would mean an expenditure of at least £150,000 on enlarging the plant. If the works were extended as proposed, 2000 tons of ore per month would be treated, enabling the whole of Australia to be supplied with white lead, and leave as much again for export beyond the Commonwealth. The Tasmanian Government is the first in the Australian commonwealth to supply power from hydro-electric works, and, according to a statement made by the Minister in charge of the department, Tasmania is selling current much below the rates charged in the other states for electricity generated by steam. The comparison shows that in Sydney, for instance, the charge is 1½d. per unit, in Melbourne 1½d. by the Melbourne Electric Supply Company, in Adelaide 2½d. and in Hobart 1d. per unit (standard), to 1½d. for continuous use. The result is that this cheap power, together with the stable labor conditions in Tasmania, is attracting many important new industries to the State.

RED CROSS BONUS WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Miss Marguerite L. Smith, New York City's woman member of the Assembly, has introduced a bill for an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to pay a bonus of \$10 for each month of service to all persons who served in army, navy, or Red Cross during the war.

EFFECTS OF BRITISH MOLDERS' STRIKE

Much Unemployment Has Been Caused in Britain, Shipbuilding Being Hampered and Industry Generally Hindered

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—There is comparative calm in the industrial field at the moment of writing, the one outstanding strike of any consequence being the continuance of the molders' strike. The strike is the cause of much unemployment. It is paralyzing industry, and generally upsetting the calculations of employers who are endeavoring to recover from the effects of the war. Shipbuilding is hampered, and repairs which were urgently needed have had to be postponed, while vessels are sent on another voyage in the hope that when they return the necessary castings will be forthcoming to replace badly worn parts. There is no sphere of industrial activity that is not feeling the pressure, every ounce of which is, of course, ultimately thrown on to the consuming public, made up in the main of the workers themselves. The workers, too, suffer again by being thrown out of employment, due to lack of material to work upon.

A False Hope Raised

A rumor that a further attempt was to be made to bring about a settlement created hopes that have unfortunately been dispelled. In a communication to the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, the Engineering and National Employers Federation stated that: "Having regard to the fact that the Industrial Courts Act is now in operation, wherein provision is made for the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, shall continue in operation until the 30th of September, 1920, and that the Court of Arbitration have now issued their award, it might be desirable that we should resume the discussion where it was left off on the 11th of October."

The reward referred to is the 5s. increase granted to the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, from which body the three molders' unions in dispute recently broke away.

The desire expressed in the foregoing letter of the employers is evidently shared by the men. J. E. Davison, M. P., went to some trouble to explain to the Trade Union Congress that the executives of the three unions concerned, after the award of the Arbitration Court was made known, informed the Engineering Employers Federation that they were prepared to continue the negotiations on the original claim of 15s. advance, but had been politely informed that negotiations could be resumed only when the men had returned to work.

Between Mr. Davison's statement and the Engineering Employers' letter there are certain points of agreement, but the refusal of the employers to negotiate or resume discussion while the men were on the streets, requires further details, especially in view of J. T. Brownlee's statement that he had been assured by Sir Allan M. Smith, M. P., chairman of the employers, that they had no desire to force the molders back to work before agreeing to a conference.

Affair in a Labyrinth

The whole business seems to have got into a kind of labyrinth from which neither side can extricate itself without the assistance of a third party, and it is extremely regrettable if, as stated by Mr. Davison, the Ministry of Labor has not once during the course of the dispute "raised a finger or spoken a word to bring the two sides together with a view to effecting a settlement." Here again there is some misunderstanding, to put it mildly, for the last statement was in reply to the chairman of the Congress who reported that Sir David Shackleton, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labor, and himself at one time a Labor M. P., and chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, had stated to the Prime Min-

ister, in the presence of the deputation, that his department had done everything possible to bring the parties together. To which Mr. Davison added that neither "Sir David Shackleton nor his department had done anything of the kind."

Conference Arranged

In the midst of these conflicting and bewildering assertions it is pleasing to note that some one has intervened, and it is to be hoped their efforts will carry the fruits of success. Chiefly through the instrumentality of the parliamentary committee and a sub-committee of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, a conference has been arranged, and although the hands of the executives of the unions have been tied somewhat, and their ability to conclude an agreement limited in consequence of the ballot vote which followed their last negotiations, if an agreement is reached on the present occasion it is more than probable the men will accept.

There are, of course, difficulties on both sides of the table. On the employers' side the chief obstacle is the fact that, in common with all other engineering trade unions, the demand for an increase of 15s. per week was submitted to arbitration, where it was decided that the unions failed to make out a case. Although the other parties to the application had accepted the award, the three molders' unions gave notice to withdraw from the national agreement, and ultimately left off work after an unsuccessful application direct to the employers.

No Reward to Disloyalty

The employers feel that to give way on this occasion would be to reward disloyalty, and lead to a general desire among the other unions to abandon the arrangements that have, on the whole, worked so well and prevented open rupture. The molders' argument is that as they are not pieceworkers, the average earnings among them is much lower than among the engineers, boiler-makers, and shipwrights, who are in a position to augment their wages by a system of payments by results. In addition, the dirty nature of their calling, combined with the sulphur fumes from the furnace fires, entitles them to an extra remuneration to that given to the other men embraced by the award. The employers would be the last to deny the truth and fairness of this argument; but the fact that they would at once be faced with the demand for a similar increase from other unions simply compels them to caution.

It has also been asserted by the leaders, and as emphatically denied by the employers, that the makers of castings are making extraordinary profits since the war, that the output per man has very considerably increased, in fact, out of all proportion to the increase in wages, and that they welcomed an inquiry. This has already been reported in The Christian Science Monitor, when the writer expressed the opinion that here was the basis of a settlement.

PRODUCE GRADING IN NEW ZEALAND

Grading System for Dairy Products Has Raised Standard of Goods Sent to English Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—For nearly 30 years state interference with industry has been a burning question in New Zealand politics, but in many points state interference and control have proved so beneficial that opposition has ceased.

In no direction has the State been more completely successful than in the compulsory grading of dairy produce. It is 25 years since the grading system was brought into force in New Zealand and the New Zealand Farmer, the leading agricultural journal in the Dominion, publishes in its current issue an article to mark this "silver jubilee."

The grading system was one of the many benefits conferred on New Zealand by the Liberal régime which began in the early '90s and lasted for more than 20 years. The two men most responsible for the introduction of official grading were Mr. J. D. Ritchie, head of the newly formed Department of Agriculture and now chairman of the board that manages land settlement for soldiers, and Sir John McKenzie, the Scottish crofter immigrant who rose to be Minister for Lands and Agriculture in New Zealand, and became famous for his war on the big landowners of the colony and his introduction of legislation encouraging closer settlement.

Farmers' Resentment

The reason for grading butter and cheese for export was to raise the quality of the articles, protect the conscientious and scrupulous maker against the results of his competitors' ignorance, carelessness, and dishonesty, and gradually build up the highest possible reputation for New Zealand goods in Britain. All dairy produce had to be officially graded before being shipped. Care was taken to employ only skilled graders, political influence being excluded from this branch of the government's activities, and graders were moved about and brought into consultation with the object of setting up a uniform standard of excellence in all the ports of clearance. The system was introduced in the face of strong opposition on the part of the farmers themselves and great wholesale handling houses in England. Most dairy farmers then were making butter on the farm, and resented having their produce graded and stamped according to its true quality.

A member of a large deputation of Taranaki farmers who went to Wellington to demand repeal of the obnoxious measure, charged the grader, who had marked his butter as third grade, with "just trying to force him into a cooperative company." Within

a few years he was chairman of directors of a successful butter-making company and a strong supporter of the system. The grading encouraged the establishment of cooperative factories, which are now dotted all over the country, and home butter-making for export has ceased.

English Market Benefits

The trade in England soon began to see the value of the grading, and by the year 1900 the grader's certificate was universally accepted as a basis of sales. But the government did more than this. Even more important than the grade mark placed on the article was the fact that the manufacturer was informed of the result of the grading and any defects that there might be were brought to his notice. The department even sent an instructor to the factory to help in setting the defects right. Factories thus had no excuse for continuing to go wrong and directors had a most valuable check on the work of their managers.

The result of this grading system and other means taken both officially and unofficially to raise the standard of dairy products, was that New Zealand's name for butter and cheese steadily appreciated in the English markets. Eventually the best New Zealand butter stood second in price only to the best Danish, and there was not much difference between the two. The development of the dairying industry in New Zealand has been wonderful. In 1895 the country exported butter to the value of £227,000 and cheese to the value of £151,000 in a total export value of £378,000. Last year the butter exported was worth £3,402,000, and the cheese £4,087,000, out of a total of £7,489,000.

So satisfactory to the manufacturers of butter and cheese is the grading work of the government's staff, that the Agricultural Department in this year's report is able to state that in the past year only two written protests against the grading were received, and in each case the grader's judgment was proved to be correct.

SYRIA'S INTERNAL POLICY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The "Reveil" prints an article on the internal policy of Syria, written by a prominent resident of Homs, one of the towns which the British occupied on their advance northward. The article contradicts the ideas generally entertained, inasmuch as the Syrians of the interior do not by any means demand an actual autonomy, nor do they ask specially for any one power rather than another, as the partisans of certain political parties allege. They do, however, demand security, says the "Reveil," and if this formula is not heroic, it is at least wise.

EUROPE HAS LACK OF RAW MATERIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking on "The Economic Situation in Europe" at a meeting of the Delphian Coterie at Cannon Street Hotel, P. A. Molteni said that the outstanding fact was that Europe was not earning its daily bread. The greater part of its population was not producing anything, owing to lack of raw materials, lack of transport, and lack of coal and food. Unless credit were obtainable deprivation would be superimposed and currencies would not pass muster. So far as they were concerned, the result was felt in the fall in the value of the sovereign, about 25 per cent. in America. Even in the victorious countries the situation was very serious, and it could only be met by increasing their output of goods to pay for imports. They must all work harder and spend less, and aim at a better scale of living.

It was essential for them, Mr. Molteni continued, that Germany should be fully occupied with work, and her recovery in the economic sense would be greatly to their advantage. They were now selling largely on the continent to countries which could not pay them, and because of that, they were unable to pay America. They sorely needed the surplus output of other countries, but at present they were not in a position to buy freely. Russia, he insisted, must be brought into the economic system, as her vast resources were essential for the food supply of Europe.

IRISH DEVELOPMENT INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Freeman's Journal announces that it has decided to institute an independent and exhaustive investigation into the natural wealth of the country, in opposition to the Castle dictum that it is against the ideals of law and order to tell the world that Ireland possesses many things which other countries will be glad to acquire from her. It states that the Castle must stand aside (presumably for having declared it illegal for the commission appointed by the Dail Eirann to exist—the Dail itself having been declared to be illegal), and that it (The Freeman's Journal) has decided to institute a most searching, complete, and exhaustive inquiry into the possibilities of the industrial development of Ireland. It will at once outline the nature and scope of the inquiry, the subjects to be dealt with, and the nature of the evidence to be taken, and counts upon all patriotic Irishmen interested in the development of the country to assist, no matter to what political party they have pledged adherence.

The January Sale of White

CONTINUES THIS WEEK

A highly interesting picture will reach you tomorrow morning if you step out of the Ninth Street elevator on to the third floor where our Big Sale of White is in progress. The tables and cases will be stacked high with fresh, new stocks of dainty silk and lingerie undergarments, beautiful white petticoats and other items of interest.

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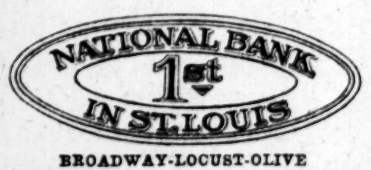
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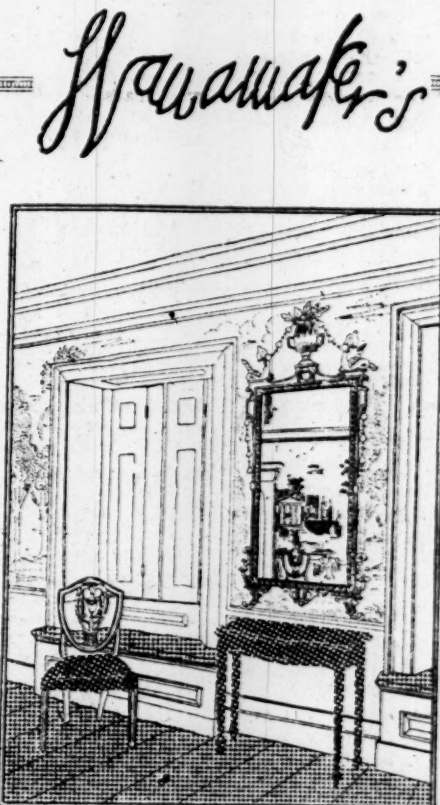
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BRITAIN RECEIVES HISTORIC MACHINE

Aeroplane Which Crossed Atlantic on Non-Stop Flight Is Presented to the Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Messrs. Rolls-Royce Limited, and Messrs. Vickers Limited, have presented to the nation the "Vickers Vimy Rolls-Royce" aeroplane in which Capt. Sir John Alcock and Lieut. Sir Arthur Whitten Brown flew the Atlantic on June 14-15 last. The official presentation took place at the new Science Museum Building, South Kensington, at the opening of a temporary aeronautics exhibition.

Among numerous models of aeroplanes and airships, and occupying considerable floor space, was the historic aeroplane looking spick and span and free from all traces of its landing in an Irish bog. One of its two enormous engines lay on the floor immediately in front and a four-bladed propeller beside it.

Historical Landmark

Sir John Alcock, a portrait of whom in the clothing he wore on the flight, hung in the exhibition room, was present. In the unavoidable absence of the president of the Board of Education, the gift to the nation was accepted by Dr. F. G. Ogilvie, director of the Science Museum.

Sir F. Douglas Vickers who, with Mr. Claude Johnson, represented the donors, said the machine would form an historical landmark. It was in no sense a special machine, and was one of a large number designed during the war for bombing, and but for the armistice would probably have been one of the machines used for bombing Berlin. It was notable that the presentation took place in the same week that a sister machine had made such a splendid trip to Australia. Great as the achievement of the Atlantic flight had been, he thought the real interest in the Australian flight was greater.

Wing-Flapping Aeroplanes!

The actual hours taken up by flying to Australia numbered 120, and that showed that if there were a proper relay service, letters might be carried from Britain to Australia within a week. That was a most astounding thing, for the machine which had shown this to be possible was really a product of the war. In conclusion, Sir Douglas Vickers speculated on the future development of the aeroplane and said that in the near future there would be aeroplanes with wings that flapped.

Mr. Johnson, speaking for the Rolls-Royce Company, said the engine had been designed by their engineer-in-chief, Mr. Royce, and since the flight a book had been compiled, giving all the details of what had been done. He recalled the words of Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur Brown when they landed in Ireland after their flight. They said, "Yesterday, when we were in America." No other people in history, said Mr. Johnson, had ever been able to speak those words. He hoped that a monument would be erected to remind the nation of their great deed, and he trusted it would be erected in London.

Dr. Ogilvie accepted the machine on behalf of the nation.

TRADERS OBJECT TO RESTRICTION ON COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A largely attended meeting of coal traders, under the auspices of the Coal Merchants Federation of Great Britain, was held at Kingsway Hall recently, to protest against the government restriction and control of the coal trade. E. Smallwood, M. P., who presided, said that the Coal Prices Order and the Coal (Pit Mouth) Order were unworkable, and were calculated to jeopardize the supply of household coal to the consumers. When the 10s. drop was first announced, he said, the coal merchants regarded it as a joke, perpetrated by the government in control of the Board of Trade, but when they realized that the proposal was seriously intended, they saw that as soon as the reduction in price came into force, large quantities of coal, now

used for household purposes, and which was suitable for steam coal, would disappear altogether.

Mr. Cecil Rickards moved the first resolution, which expressed growing concern at the present scarcity of coal for household and domestic purposes, which had been much aggravated by these orders, and recorded the opinion that, unless the situation were taken in hand at once, the whole country was within measurable distance of a "coal famine."

L. L. Burleigh seconded the resolution, and said, that if the controller would take his hands off the coal trade, merchants would get along much better, and would be able to meet the requirements of the customers. If they had a long spell of cold weather, he feared the coal situation would become really serious.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY FORMS NEW COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A Greater London electrical conference was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, for the purpose of setting up a Greater London area district council, under the National Joint Industrial Council of the electrical industry. Representatives were present from the company and municipal electricity undertakings in the area as well as delegates of the different unions in the industry.

The chairman, C. P. Sparks, a past president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, explained that the district council would take the place of a joint committee that had been in existence for 18 months in the electrical industry in London, and which had done very good work. It would secure joint action between employers and workpeople for safeguarding the industry, and for the general improvement of conditions in the trade, with a view to the best interests of all employers and workers engaged therein. There would be an equal number of representatives of labor and of the employers. They would have had a very difficult time in the industry, he said, if it had not been for the action of four unions on the one side, and a number of employers on the other, in forming a joint committee. But for that there might have been serious deadlocks, inflicting great injury on the trade of the country.

ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT INVENTION FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Visitors to the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, W., recently, were most interested in a demonstration of the new "artificial daylight," invented by George Sheringham, the artist and designer. The apparatus is extremely simple, and consists of a high power electric light bulb, fitted with a cup-shaped opaque reflector, the inside of which is painted a silver-gray color and throws the light against a screen shaped like a parabol. The screen is lined with small patches of colors, arranged according to a formula worked out by Mr. Sheringham. The light thrown down from the screen shows colors almost as well as full daylight, and much better than any other arrangement of artificial lighting. The contrast between pictures in the galleries shown under Mr. Sheringham's device, and those under the ordinary electric light, was very striking.

Mr. Phillips, one of the proprietors of the galleries, expressed the opinion that the possibilities of the Sheringham invention could hardly be gauged. "It will revolutionize the lighting of the stage," he declared, "and will be of enormous commercial use, particularly in the case of silk merchants and drapers where the delicate colors are not easily distinguishable under ordinary artificial light."

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PLANS FOR A DRY SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Government Has Passed a Bill Which Prohibits Licenses in Irrigation Settlements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Although the South Australian Government is opposed to prohibition, and even to a referendum of the people on the question, it has just passed a bill through the Legislature for the purpose of making all the irrigation settlements dry.

There is considerable development going on along the banks of the Murray River and, as the locking scheme advances, progress will be accelerated. The government is spending millions of pounds in reclamation and in the establishment of farms and industries, apart from large sums on machinery. Populations are beginning to be attracted to these irrigation colonies and, looking ahead, the authorities see the danger of having hotels there. So, they have decided to block any licenses being issued for five years at least. At the end of that period the residents are to decide by a local option poll whether they shall have a hotel or not.

Important Prohibition Victory

In the meantime the passing of the bill by large majorities in both the upper and lower houses is regarded as an important prohibition victory, coming as it does in the midst of an active and sustained agitation for making the whole of Australia dry.

Many of the new settlers on the banks of the Murray will be returned soldiers. The government has training farms there to equip them for agricultural pursuits and, while they are learning the art of beating swords into plowshares, blocks are being prepared for them on easy financial terms. It was largely in the interests of the returned men that the government introduced the prohibition clause.

Already there have been alarming evidences of the serious moral and economic effects of excessive drinking. In the absence of a hotel on one of these large irrigation settlements the soldiers have been introducing the liquor surreptitiously. Men have been found drunk in their gangs, and the progress of clearing work has been seriously retarded by the loose discipline.

A statement which rather startled some of the legislators was made by ministers of the Crown in commending the bill to their sympathetic consideration. They asserted, on the authority of a big contractor, that if a license for the sale of liquor were granted, the cost of clearing would be increased by at least 10s. an acre, owing to the lowered efficiency of the men. The Minister for Irrigation visited some of the irrigation areas and he was so convinced regarding the inability of many of the men to do a fair day's work that he induced his colleagues of the Cabinet to introduce a bill without delay.

Illicit Trade to Be Checked

The remarkable feature about the debate in the Assembly—the Lower House—was that the bill, although introduced largely for the moral benefit of returned soldiers, was opposed by the president of the Returned Soldiers Association, Captain Blackburn.

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V.C. His argument was in effect that the men would get the drink by fair means or by foul means and that it was better that the trade should be controlled.

The Minister replied that the government could, and would, deal with illicit trading. "Honorable members," he said, "have come in contact with returned soldiers and they must know that it is easy to tempt a man when the hotel is there, but it is not so easy when the liquor has to be obtained in an illicit manner."

Unanimity Shown

It was proposed to the government that the people at present on the irrigation settlements should have the opportunity to decide for themselves by a poll whether licenses for hotels were to be granted. The Premier, however, resisted the proposal because he said those there now would decide the position for all time, and most of them were not likely to be permanent settlers. All sorts of efforts were made to defeat the object of the bill, but the government—an anti-prohibition, anti-referendum government—carried prohibition. The unanimity with which the measure was supported was significant.

The leader of one party said: "I am not going to delay the passing of this bill a single moment longer than necessary. . . . It is a marvel that it was not brought down and agreed to long ago. . . . I trust no hindrance to its becoming law will take place."

Another prominent legislator commented: "This is one of the most useful and beneficial measures we have had before us for a long time. . . . It is well to have an industrious and sober community."

The whole reception of the bill was highly significant in view of the persistent movement toward prohibition. The temperance people are using it as a "jumping off" place for future action. The comments in the public press show that they are not likely to be long in jumping off.

CHARGES OF FOOD PROFITEERING DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—George H. Roberts, M.P., Food Controller, has sent the following reply to a member of Parliament, who had written complaining of "the enormous profits" made by the Ministry of Food out of the necessities of life, such as imported meat: "As regards the allegation that the Ministry of Food is profiteering in imported meat and butter, I should like to take this opportunity of rebutting an unfounded charge. Taking meat first, the figures quoted by Sir Thomas Mackenzie relate only to the price of the meat at the time it enters the refrigerating works in New Zealand. To this price has to be added the cost of freight charges, insurance, interest on advances to the vendor, storage in New

Zealand until shipment, storage in this country, distribution charges and railage. The net result is that Australasian meat is being sold by the Ministry of Food today as nearly as possible at its actual cost to the Ministry. As regards butter, there is no profiteering by the Ministry of Food. Our aim in financing butter purchases is to secure butter from all sources at the lowest possible price. We sell butter to the consumer through the equitable rationing system, at a price which only allows us a margin for contingencies. That margin is much smaller than trade firms would claim. Butter is being sold in this country today, at a price far below the price in any country on the continent of Europe, and 5d. per pound cheaper than the retail price in the United States."

SCOUTS ORGANIZATION HAS EMPIRE QUEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, is setting the Boy Scouts throughout the Empire a task, which may well prove a "good turn" to many of his former comrades, in the form of a quest, in search of former members of the South African Constabulary. Sir Robert was Inspector-General of the force, the members of which were nearly all former soldiers who had fought in the Boer War, many under his own command in Mafeking.

In 1907 the force was disbanded and its members dispersed all over the world, but an Old Comrades Association was formed, with branches in London and in South Africa. Every year until 1914 a reunion dinner was held by the London branch, which was always presided over by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, and was attended by large numbers of old South African Constabulary officers and men living in England and by others home on leave from the dominions.

On the outbreak of the great war, Sir Robert offered to raise, and to command on active service, a battalion of old South African Constabulary men; Lord Kitchener, however, declined the offer on the ground that the force would do more valuable work dispersed throughout the army, where they would spread among the recruits the spirit for which they were famed. This decision led to still further dispersal of the corps' old members, practically all of whom at once volunteered for active service, with the result that when, after five years, the annual dinner was resumed in 1919, the muster numbered less than 30. Sir Robert, therefore, decided to call upon every Boy Scout in the Empire, to do him a personal "good turn" by seeking out former members of the South African Constabulary, and sending names and addresses to the home secretary of the association.

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DURING JANUARY

NOVA SCOTIA SHOWS COAL OUTPUT DECLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton—Coal production in Nova Scotia during 1919 totaled approximately 5,085,000 tons, a decline of about 140,000 tons from the production for 1918 and a decline of 30 per cent from the production in 1913, the last year before the outbreak of the war. Seventy-five per cent of the total production in 1919 came from the collieries of Cape Breton as compared with 77 per cent in 1918 and 81½ per cent in 1913. The drop in output last year is attributed by experts to several factors. One was the shortage of labor. Another was the lowered efficiency of the working force as a result of enlistments and the wastage of war, large numbers of the younger miners who would naturally have become more efficient from year to year having left the collieries to go overseas. Decreased working hours and increasing physical difficulties of mining in some collieries, also tended to reduce the output during 1919. Reduction in output is also attributed by F. W. Gray, M.I.M.E., an authority upon Nova Scotia coal mines and mining, to the fact that since 1912 there has been no extensive expenditure upon the development of new collieries, and the capacity of the mines for output has been thereby lessened.

Though 1919, as a whole, saw a further decline in coal production in the Province, it is an encouraging fact that in the closing month of the year there were indications of a change for the better. An official statement by Mark Workman, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation which controls the Dominion Coal Company, shows that in December the output from the Dominion Company's collieries was 40,000 tons greater than the output in December, 1918, an increase of nearly 15 per cent. Moreover, the outlook is, President Workman stated, that there will be a greater increase in January, 1920.

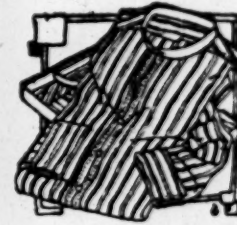
A semi-official estimate puts the value of Nova Scotia's 1919 total products at \$192,197,300. Manufactures, ships, and freight, account for \$56,200,000 of this total, with farm products standing second in the list at \$51,034,000. The value of the provincial output of coal is put at \$25,000,000, while the products of the steel plants, including coke and by-products of coke as well as iron and steel, had a value of approximately the same amount. Fishery products were worth \$14,250,000 and lumber products about \$17,000,000.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Announcement was recently made by Sir George E. Foster, Acting Premier, that Parliament would meet on February 26. The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, who is at present the guest of Admiral Jellicoe on board the battle cruiser New Zealand, will not be present during the whole of the session. The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will make his first appearance in the House of Commons as leader of the Liberal Party, for while he took his seat in the declining days of the last session Mr. D. D. McKenzie, the house leader continued to fill the duties of leader of the party.

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A wide band at the skirt is of the stripes turned about. And where it is joined to the top of the skirt a fold is cleverly inserted. The tailored simplicity of this house dress is certain to make universal appeal. Sketched at the left.

At \$7.75 House Dresses of Checkered Gingham

The skirt has tucks turned about and edged with Vandyked braid. The blouse has a tailored panel similarly edged. These house dresses may be had in black-and-white, blue-and-white, and pink-and-white checks. Sketched at the right.

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Surely, women never had wider latitude to exercise individual preferences in the matter of sweater coats than there is afforded them in these assortments.

At \$18.75, Wool Sweater Coats, Charming Youthful

A new length a bit shorter, a braided and tasseled girdle, a long and flat tuxedo-like collar which may be buttoned close—all these are details to note in the sweater coat sketched at the right.

At \$15.75, Fiber Silk Sweater Coats Unusual-looking

A block pattern woven throughout gives an entirely different air to this sweater coat. Narrow belts are smartly crossed, and, of course, there are deep convenient pockets. In many colors. Sketched at left.

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MUSIC

The Opera "Mme. Chrysantheme"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
 "Madame Chrysantheme," lyric comedy in four acts by André Messager, produced for the first time in America, January 19, 1920, by the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium, Chicago. The cast: Pierre, ensign, Charles Fontaine; Yves, a sailor, Hector Dufranne; Mr. Kaigourou, Edmond Warnery; Madame Chrysantheme, Tamaki Miura; Madame Prune, Maria Claessens; Oyuki, Dorothy Pollis; The Lookout, José Mojica. Incidental dancers by Serge Oukralinsky, assisted by Mlle. Ledova and Corps de ballet. Conductor Louis Hasselmann.

CHICAGO, Illinois—André Messager is better known to the theater-going public as the creator of light opera than as the instigator of those earnest compositions wherein are enshrined all manner of perturbing emotions. On Monday evening, January 19, the Chicago Opera Association presented to its patrons one of Messager's more ambitious offerings of art.

"Madame Chrysantheme" was a novelty to America but it was not a new work. The opera—or "lyric comedy" as the composer will have it—was produced in Paris as long ago as 1893 and was regarded at that time as of more than ordinary interest and charm. That Messager's score would have been revived if it had not been a matter of some difficulty to discover a Japanese opera for Miss Tamaki Miura may well be doubted. "Madame Chrysantheme" has definite resemblances to "Madame Butterfly." It is probable, indeed, that if it had not been for Pierre Lotti's poetic little tale the story of the hapless little Cio-Cio-San and the rascally Pinkerton never would have been set down, but that story and Mr. Belasco's theatrical handling of it are much more convincingly unfolded in "Madame Butterfly" than in the rather attenuated narrative that is contained in the libretto which, based on Pierre Lotti's book, was given to Mr. Messager by his librettists, Hartman and Alexandre.

Putting it briefly, the underlying plot of "Madame Chrysantheme" concerns Pierre, an ensign of the French Navy, who falls in love with the Japanese geisha. As in "Madame Butterfly," there is a marriage broker in Messager's work and this functionary brings about a wedding between the geisha and the ensign. Later jealousy is evoked in the bosom of the latter because he believes that his friend, Yves, a sailor, admires and is admired

by the girl, and his annoyance is heightened by the circumstance that Chrysantheme sings one of her geisha songs in public. Pierre is called back to his ship and all is over. The score of "Madame Chrysantheme" contains much that is of delicacy and charm. To be sure, much of it has 1893 clearly imprinted on the pages, and the dramatic power is nonexistent because nothing in the text calls for such a thing.

Perhaps the most appealing feature of the revival were the imaginative pictures made by Herman Rosse, one of the instructors of the Art Institute of Chicago. As the Auditorium stage is vast, Mr. Rosse made a successful endeavor to fit his tableaux into a more intimate frame by constructing the dimensions of the frame itself.

The performance was not, perhaps, as fluent as it will be after an interpretation or so. Mme. Miura sang the music of "Madame Chrysantheme" and sang it well, but she was not able to discover in her part the possibilities that abound in "Madame Butterfly," and that for reasons that are obvious enough. Charles Fontaine was the Pierre of the cast, but the ensign is a colorless and backboneless individual and difficult to individualize. Yet Mr. Fontaine sang the music with charm and skill. Yves, the sailor, is merely a sketch and it was well drawn by Hector Dufranne.

The Music of Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The most recent novelty with the Chicago Opera Association has been Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole," a one-act composition which served as a curtain-raiser for a production of "Pagliacci," in which Titta Ruffo made his reappearance here. The story of "L'Heure Espagnole," which concerns the adventures of the wife of an eighteenth century Spanish clockmaker in the land of romance—if romance it may be called—is not of the decorous description that generally is unfolded in American

opera houses. The performance, which was presented on January 5, did not evoke great enthusiasm from a gathering which, thanks to the popularity of Mr. Ruffo, packed the theater from floor to roof. The reserve of that gathering, as it was related to "L'Heure Espagnole," was due less to the frank qualities of the text and story of the work than to the unconventionality of Ravel's bizarre and very modern score. Sung in French, the plot of the opera probably did not penetrate the consciousness of the majority of the listeners, but those who had been lured to the Auditorium by the fluent melodiousness of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" must have been rather baffled by Ravel's strange harmonies and peculiar orchestral sounds. Yet in its way, and on its musical side, "L'Heure Espagnole" is a remarkable contribution to art. In its ironic humor, its descriptive instrumentation, the piece is one of extraordinary cleverness. In it Ravel has brought forward effects that not often have been heard before, if ever they have previously been heard at all. The scooping noises made by instruments of brass, the curious gliding effects made on the strings of violins, violas and violoncellos, the prevailing Spanish color—it will be remembered that Ravel is half a Spaniard—combined with unique harmonic novelty, caused the little piece to stand out as one of the most striking examples of twentieth century art. The performance, directed by Hasselmann, was admirable as to its vivacity and its humor. Miss Gall sang the part of the clockmaker's wife and the chief masculine roles were interpreted by Messrs. Maguenat, Warnery, and Cotruell.

The remarkable enthusiasm which the voice and the singing of Titta Ruffo evoked when he appeared with the Chicago organization several seasons ago was demonstrated again at the performance of "Pagliacci." The Italian baritone sang the prologue with his old-time skill and power of tone, and his characterization of the clown was as striking, if as unpleasant, as it had been before. "Monna

Vanna" was given for the first time this season on January 6, with John O'Sullivan in the part of Prinzivalle and with the admirable Mary Garden in the title rôle. The latter artist made a new departure three days later by negotiating an Italian opera—Montemezzi's "L'Amore del Tre Re." In the part of Flora Miss Garden accomplished one of the triumphs of her career. So notable a characterization of the heroine of Montemezzi's work never previously had been seen and heard here. The power with which the Scottish artist set forth her impersonation, the histrionic skill, the subtlety with which she imbued it, were admirable indeed. Not less fine was the singing of Edward Johnson in the music of Avito and that of Mr. Lazari in the music of the old king. Mr. Galeffi was the Manfred of the cast and an excellent one. Gino Marinuzzi conducted and brought forth from Montemezzi's inspired score a triumph of beauty. That popular, as distinguished from social, interest in the opera is abundant and sincere was made clear at the lower priced performance which the Chicago Opera Association presented on Saturday evening. On that occasion "Tosca," with Miss Raisa in the title rôle, was given, with Borowski's ballet pantomime, "Boudoir," following it, and the Auditorium could not have held another listener.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra

presented to its patrons an attractive program at the concerts on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, January 9-10. The chief work in the scheme of art was Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, a composition which once was much more hackneyed than it is in the present day of grace. Mr. Stock's beautiful reading of the symphony made it clear that Mendelssohn has not lost his power to charm. The other symphonic numbers were the overture to "Fidelio," with all respect to the genius of Beethoven, not a vital message of art, and the "Quete de Dieu" from d'Indy's "St. Christoph," which had been produced earlier in the season. Mrs. Sturkow-Ryder was the soloist and she brought forward two concertos for piano, respectively by Arensky and Rimsky-Korsakov.

This artist set forth an attractive performance. Her style is feminine, which, after all, is nothing to its discredit, and her sense of poetry and her imaginativeness are keen. The music in Arensky's composition is notable principally because it clearly had been written with the mantle of Frederic Chopin closely enveloping its creator. Rimsky-Korsakov's concerto does not hover within the magic circle of the Polish master, but it does homage to Liszt as to its design and method of piano composition and to the folk song of Russia as to its material.

An interesting recital of piano compositions was given by Rudolph

Reuter at Ziegfeld Theater, on January 6. Mr. Reuter is one of the younger artists whose reputation and whose ability grow larger year by year. On this occasion he set forth the most matured and masterly labors that so far he has vouchsafed to the public. He played the C major sonata by Beethoven with so much skill that a rather old-fashioned composition took on new life, and he delivered a brilliant performance of three intermezzi by Brahms and of some newer works by Griffes, MacDowell, Reger and others.

TEACHERS MAY FORM A UNION
 Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—A meeting to organize all the teachers of Nova Scotia in the Nova Scotia Teachers Union will be held at Truro. Steps are being taken to form temporary county and sub-county unions which will name delegates to attend the Truro meeting. The Teachers Union has been in existence for some time, but its membership has been small and its effectiveness slight. The failure in the past is attributed to the neglect to carry out the section of the constitution, providing for subordinate local unions, and public announcements as to future action indicate that a special effort is to be made to put an end to this neglect and establish "locals" in every section of the Province.

EAMONN DE VALERA
NOT TO BE RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 WORCESTER, Massachusetts—William B. Smith, a member of the City Council, made an attack on Eamonn de Valera and on the Sinn Féin movement in Ireland at a recent meeting of the council, as a result of which a resolution that the council welcome Mr. de Valera when he comes to Worcester on February 6 was defeated by 13 to 8. Mr. de Valera is provisional President of the Sinn Féin "Irish Republic," which, as a result of the recent municipal elections, has elected a large number of local officers.

"It is beneath our dignity to recognize a man like de Valera," said Mr. Smith. "This city has no business as a city to recognize a country such as Ireland." He alleged a conspiracy on the part of Ireland with Germany and asserted that "the representatives of Ireland are out to kill law and order. When you recognize these representatives you are recognizing those who are not for law and order."

CHIEF JUSTICE RESIGNS
 PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—C. Frank Parkhurst yesterday sent to the General Assembly his resignation as chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. The resignation is to take effect on February 3.

Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

Boys' shop, Second floor

Boys' "Right Posture" suits reduced

Parents of those boys who have tested out by actual wear the superior excellencies of Right Posture clothes should be delighted with this chance to secure Right Posture suits for no more than merely ordinary clothing would cost.



"Right Posture" suits
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—the lowered prices practically certain to popularize Right Posture clothes with a broader circle of customers—particularly after parents have seen the suits stand up to all the severe tests that lusty boys impose on them.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GOOD BUSINESS
IN SHOE MARKET

Arrangements Having Been Made to Overcome Exchange Difficulty, Foreign Buyers Are Becoming a Prominent Factor

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — For the week ended January 17 the Boston shoe market was extremely active. Although the delegates to the National Shoe Retailers Convention numbered thousands, they were not noticeable in the salesrooms.

The wholesale buyers from the west and south were well represented and they were busy. Their interest in the present and future was strongly featured by the fact that contracting for next season's needs was quite common. So extensive was this that the leading manufacturers are well ordered-up, and in many instances completely. Furthermore, such action is significant that buyers have confidence in the market, and the slow deliveries in the past are another influence to buy early.

The strength of the market is shown by the slight effect the cutting of prices in men's medium fine grades had upon the buyers. A survey of the shoe and leather trades failed to show any tangible reason why buyers should anticipate a slump in values. Heavy upper leather has been quoted at less than last summer's prices, particularly in the lower grades. The concessions admitted in calf and kid stock were confined to lower qualities.

Packer Hide Market

Activity prevails in the packer hide market, buying is brisk, and the bookkeepers show it to be very broad, embracing about all grades. Sales for the week ended January 10 aggregated nearly 200,000 hides, at prices averaging 1 cent over figures of the previous week, which occasioned some surprise among those buyers who have been hanging back for the slump in prices so long expected.

In the list of sales are recorded five different lots of January hides, which shows the well-sold-up condition of hides pulled off prior to 1920. The opinion is, among prominent tanners, that the late start of buying will be followed by a month of dull business. There are others, however, who believe that a fair trade will now go on without a break.

Foreign agents are making inquiries and considerable buying of leather also is reported. With no let-up in the domestic demand, a drop in hide prices seems unlikely. Future values will depend largely upon the foreign demand for leather. Until recently the rate of exchange greatly restricted trading, but arrangements have now been made whereby deals can be financed and this makes it possible to buy conservatively. The prospects of cheaper hides are not as promising as one month ago, so the best shoe buyers should expect a steady market.

Leather Markets

Leather prices are strong, as the result of foreign buying. There is also activity in the domestic demand. This condition is not so marked in sole leather as it is in upper leather, although quotations are firm in all of the three tannages.

Calfskin tanners report a good demand from abroad and home buyers are also active. The calf centers around the better grades, at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Some domestic buyers are interested in the cheaper grades, but the bulk of the trading is for good leather.

Side upper leather is moving well. The late drop is being recovered as a result of free buying in the domestic market and a week of liberal foreign business.

Glazed kid dealers are unable to cope with the demand. Prices are extremely firm, though the spread of quotations has increased. It is in the better grades that tanners are hard pressed in filling their orders. The expense of raw skins is excessive and the quality is often disappointing.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6. Sterling 60-day bills 3.62%, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.62%, commercial 60-day bills 3.62%, demand 3.65, cables 3.6%. France demand 11.75, cables 11.75. Gold coins demand 37.80, cables 37.85. Live demand 13.54, cables 13.52. Marks demand 1.58, cables 1.60. Government bonds heavy, railroad bonds easy. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and six months 7%. Call money easy, high 7, low 6, ruling rate 7, closing bid 6, offered at 7, last loan 6, bank acceptances 4%.

ISSUE OVERSUBSCRIBED

NEW YORK, New York—The issue of \$25,000,000 Belgian one and five-year notes was doubly subscribed; it was stated in banking circles. Subscribers favored the five-year issue at the rate of three to one indicating that many were attracted by the exchange feature of the offering.

CANADIAN TRADE INCREASE

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canada's total trade for December, 1919, was \$232,234,740, compared with \$183,979,787 in the corresponding month of 1918. For the nine months ending December, 1919, the total was \$1,707,597,390, compared with \$1,676,016,825 for the corresponding period in 1918.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad gross earnings for 1919 were approximately \$115,448,000, establishing a new high record, and exceeding those of 1918, by \$11,158,000, or 10.7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	137 1/2	138	137 1/2	138
Am Car & Ferry	108	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Am Inter Corp	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98
Am Locom	81	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am Smelters	136	137 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2
Am Sugar	98	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Am T & T	149 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2
Am Woolen	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Anaconda	84	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Atchafalpa	150 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2
B & O	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Bald Loco	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Bea Steel	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Cen Leather	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Chandler	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
C M & St P	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Chino	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Corn Prods	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Cruible Steel	203 1/2	204 1/2	203 1/2	204 1/2
Cuba Cane	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Cuba Cane P	84	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Gen Motors	300	301 1/2	300 1/2	301 1/2
Goodrich	80	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Grain	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Inspiration	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Kennecott	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Marine	41	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Marine pfd	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Max Motor	195	196 1/2	195 1/2	196 1/2
Mex Pet	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Midvale	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Mo Pacific	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
N Y Central	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
No Pacific	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Pan-Am	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Penn Steel	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Punta Alegre	88	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Reading	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Rep I & Steel	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Rep I & Steel	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Shinola	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
So Pacific	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Studebaker	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Texas Co	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Texas & Pacific	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Trans Oil	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Union Pac	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
U S Realty	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
U S Rubber	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
U S Steel	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Utah Copper	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Westinghouse	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Wells Fargo	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Worthington Pump	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Total sales	490,700 shares.			

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	99.00	98.00	98.00
Lib 4 1/2	92.30	92.30	92.06
Lib 5 1/2	90.70	90.80	90.72
Lib 6 1/2	92.50	92.60	92.28
Lib 7 1/2	91.20	91.30	91.18
Lib 8 1/2	92.26	92.34	92.16
Lib 9 1/2	91.28	91.40	91.18
Victory 4 1/2	98.50	98.48	98.42
Victory 5 1/2	98.48	98.48	98.42

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96
City of Bordeaux 6s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Lyons 6s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Marseilles 6s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Paris 6s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	98	
A A Ch Com	91 1/4	1 1/4
Am Wool com	150	
Am Zinc	18 1/2	b
Am pfd	57 1/2	
Arizona Com	14	
Booth Fish	12 1/2	b
Boston Elevated	64	
Boston & Maine	23 1/2	1
Butte & Sup	42	
Cal & Arizona	64	
Cal & Hecla	255	10
Copper Range	46 1/2	1 1/2
Day & Night	14 1/2	b
East Butte	20	
East Mass	20	
Fairbanks	78 1/2	
Granby	51 1/2	
Gorton & Co	28 1/2	
Gray & Davis	42 1/2	
Greene-Can	36	
I Creek com	44	
Isle Royale	32 1/2	1 1/2
Lake Copper	40	
Mass Gas	72 1/2	1 1/2
Mass Elec com	6	
Mass Elec pfd	12 1/2	
Metals & Iron	23 1/2	1 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	
Mohawk	68	
Mullins Body	47 1/2	b
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	
Norfolk	16 1/2	
Old Dominion	35	
Oscoda	52	1
Parish & Bing	47	
Rond Creek	23 1/2	
Root & Van	52	
Stewart	45 1/2	
Swift & Co	120 1/2	1 1/2
United Fruit	196	
United States	47 1/2	1 1/2
U S Smelting	71 1/2	1 1/2

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Alta Explos	8	8 1/2
Allied Packers	27	27 1/2
Amer Safety Razor	15	15 1/2
Boston & Mont	71	72
Carib Synd	40	42
Chalmers Motors	5	8
Cities & Bkrs Cfs	43	43 1/2
Emerald	18 1/2	17
General Motors (new)	21	21 1/2
Gilliland Oil	50 1/2	50 1/2
Hendee Man	45	48
Houston Oil	125	135
Invisible Oil	22	23
Merritt	20 1/2	21 1/2
Midwest Refining	163	165
Ohio Body	24	26
Peerless	43	46
Retail Candy	15	16 1/2
Simms Petrol	54 1/2	54 1/2
Submarine Boat	16 1/2	17 1/2
Texas	51	52
White Oil	38 1/2	38 1/2

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York—The statement of the Detroit Edison Company as submitted to the New York Stock Exchange for the 12 months ending November 30, 1919, shows a net profit, after charges and federal taxes, etc., of \$2,551,053, equivalent to \$9.95 a share (par value \$100) earned on \$25,739,000 outstanding capital stock.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.32 1/2, up 1/2 cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 1/2, higher at 79 1/2.

GERMANS ENABLED TO PURCHASE WOOL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The refusal of England and Belgium to allow German buyers to attend sales in those countries does not prevent the purchase of wool for German export by British and Belgian commission houses, and it is understood considerable quantities have been so purchased in both countries, says Commercial Attaché Edwards at The Hague. German spinners have been repeatedly informed they would not be allowed to send representatives to those countries, wool dealers in Amsterdam assert.

It is reported in Amsterdam that representatives of some large German wool importers have already proceeded to Argentina to resume former relations. A large Dutch banking syndicate is reported negotiating for a considerable quantity of wool in South America. It is understood this is to be sold direct to German spinners on six months' credit and that the spinners will undertake to reexport to the Netherlands for canceling this debt half the finished woolen goods produced.

TRADING QUIETER IN STOCK MARKET

Trading yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange was very much diminished. It was the smallest day's business in many weeks. To this extent the hope of the Federal Reserve Board that speculation be reduced was fulfilled. Total sales approximated 500,000 shares. The tone of the market throughout the session was firm, and the closing was strong. American Car & Foundry had a net gain of 1 1/2. American Sugar 1 1/2, Baldwin 1 1/2, Chandler 1 1/2, Crucible 2 1/2, Republic Steel 1 1/2, Texas Company 1 1/2, U. S. Rubber 2, General Motors 2, Marine preferred 1 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 3 1/2, and Middle States 1.

The Boston market closed easy.

LIMITED DEALING IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Dealings in securities on the stock exchange were restricted yesterday because of the opening of the subscription lists for the new 5 per cent exchequer bonds. The gilt-edged section was hard. The oil group was buoyant. Shell Transport was 12 3/4, Mexican Eagle 12 1/2. Home rails were mixed, with a tendency to wait announcements regarding the half-yearly dividends. Strength was noted in some industrial and that department was lively. Mines were dull. The tone of the Russians and Egyptians was good.

Consols 5 1/2, British 5s, 1927-49, 9 1/2, British 4 1/2s, 8 1/2, Grand Trunk 8, De Beers 3 1/4, Rand Mines 3 1/4.

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn	1.39 1/4	1.41	1.39 1/4	1.40 1/4
January	1.39 1/4	1.41	1.39 1/4	1.40 1/4
February	1.38 1/4	1.40 1/4	1.38 1/4	1.39 1/4
May	1.37 1/4	1.39 1/4	1.37 1/4	1.38 1/4
July	1.36 1/4	1.38 1/4	1.36 1/4	1.37 1/4
Oats	.83 1/2	.84 1/2	.83 1/2	.84 1/2
January	.83 1/2	.84 1/2	.83 1/2	.84 1/2
May	.82 1/2	.83 1/2	.82 1/2	.83 1/2
July	.81 1/2	.82 1/2	.81 1/2	.82 1/2
Pork	39.62	39.60	39.60	39.60
January	39.62	39.60	39.60	39.60
May	39.62	39.60	39.60	39.60
July	39.62	39.60	39.60	39.60

GOLD HOLDINGS DECREASE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The United States began the new year with a total gold money stock of \$2,747,430, a decrease of \$45,506,829 from the holdings on December 1, 1919. December was the sixth consecutive month to show a decrease in gold holdings. The recent high point in gold holdings was on July 1, 1919, at \$3,095,077,467.

STEEL & TUBE COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York—The Steel & Tube Company of America reports net earnings for the year ended December 31, 1919, the last two months estimated, after deducting interest, discount, and federal taxes, as \$4,967,940, practically three and two-thirds times the dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

LIVE-STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The following comparative table gives the live-stock receipts at Chicago for the week ended January 17:

	Last week	Prev. week
Hogs	265,281	278,700
Cattle	87,071	84,950
Sheep	81,579	75,853
Total	434,931	439,403

OIL PROPERTIES ACQUIRED

NEW YORK, New York—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, through the International Petroleum Company of Canada, is understood to have acquired the Tropical Oil Company's properties in Colombia, South America, comprising the DeMares concession on 2,000,000 acres of oil land, for \$40,000,000.

KRUPP'S FIRST LOCOMOTIVE

NEW YORK, New York—According to The London Ironmonger, the first railroad locomotive was recently completed at Krupp's Essen plant. It is expected the works will turn out one locomotive and 10 cars daily. The Krupp works has always produced engine and wagon parts, but no attempt has been made to produce locomotives.

ATLANTIC GULF LINE

NEW YORK, New York—The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Line plans to construct one of the most modern terminals in the world at Havana, to cost about \$2,000,000.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, January 20

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Augusta, Ga.—P. H. Rice of Rice O'Connor & Co.; United States.
Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Shoe & Rubber Co.; United States.
Atlanta, Ga.—J. F. Barnes of U. S. Rubber Co.; Touraine.
Atlanta, Ga.—D. E. Gee; United States.
Atlanta, Ga.—J. J. Saul; United States.
Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Sibbey of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 29 Bedford Street.
Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling & Spaulding; Lenox.
Buffalo, N. Y.—J. F. Hacker and C. P. Meyers of G. T. Thing; Touraine.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. F. Smock; United States.
Chicago, Ill.—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike.
Chicago, Ill.—A. I. Donat; United States.
Chicago, Ill.—J. F. Dumphrey of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorndike.
Chicago, Ill.—J. E. Griebing of S. Freehling & Son; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—A. Elbert; United States.
Chicago, Ill.—O. E. Hagen of

IN THE LIBRARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The story of the wagon-routes of the County Library at Hagerstown, Maryland, was told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently by Miss Mary Titcomb, the librarian, who established the first route. Wagons are no longer used in carrying the books from the library to the country people, but an automobile has been fitted up to make the trips, covering 30 different routes. Hagerstown is situated in a community in the South where the county is the unit of government, all government being administered through the county. The County Library opened its doors in 1901 and was the first in the United States. Hagerstown is the county seat, with 20,000 inhabitants, and the county itself has about 50,000 inhabitants. It was a simple matter to organize the city, as far as the library was concerned, but the question that arose was how to reach the country people. There was no rural mail and the rural population felt that the library was of no use to them. The problem was to make it use.

The first plan was to form deposit stations where 50 books would be sent to the corner stores, or post offices, or any public place where a person would act as custodian. Whenever possible, books were delivered by express, but there was no way to reach about 25 stations that were off the stage and trolley lines. The librarian then began to devise a plan to reach these out-of-the-way points. The first year, the janitor of the library went out in a wagon and made deliveries of books to stores and stations not reached by express, stage, or trolley. Then the question arose, while making these deliveries, whether it would not be well to make some deliveries to homes. A wagon was especially fitted out for this purpose with shelves on each side, with a capacity of about 300 volumes. Routes were laid out for house-to-house delivery. The first routes were laid out off the turnpike on the dirt roads back in the hills in the isolated portions, the inhabitants of which, many of them, do not come to town more than once in six or eight months. The library wagon would drive into the yard at these country homes, and the whole family would come out and select books, as many as they wanted. These books were kept until the next trip of the wagon. Efforts were made to get around each route three times a year. In the meantime they borrowed back and forth, and formed a sort of circulating library. The horse-drawn wagon was used three or four years.

Then a harvester truck was fitted up on the same plan as the library wagon and this was used until superseded by a limousine truck. A woman, well acquainted with library work, was sent along with the automobile library, it having been found that it was not well to offer books to those who had not been accustomed to selecting them without some one to help in the choice. Three or four women took turns in making the trips and in this way formed acquaintanceships with the country people.

The books carried on these trips were those of the average city library. The librarian in the city thinks she does well if the library circulates 70 per cent fiction, but in the country on these routes the per cent of fiction is 50 per cent, and sometimes as low as 10 per cent.

The country patrons are reading good literature and show a desire for books of travel and history, and those dealing with agriculture, and they have a greater liking than the city patrons for poetry, comparing the city and country. Miss Titcomb thinks the country people in Maryland read the better books. The number of books circulated has shown a steady increase since the county routes were established. Last year the wagon delivery was the largest since the routes were established.

The Henry E. Legler Branch Library, the first regional branch of the Chicago Public Library, which is intended to link the name of Legler in perpetuity with library work of the city, is to be housed in a fine, artfully equipped building, which has rapidly progressed since its cornerstone was laid on the last Memorial Day. The staff organization is being carefully planned, some book purchases are already made, and it is hoped that the library will be in operation at least by the middle of the year.

The Flower Memorial Library of Watertown, New York, in a city of 25,000 people, circulated last year 92,403 volumes. The library, which is the gift of Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor, daughter of Gov. R. P. Flower, contains pictures, marbles, and bronzes, and an exceptionally large collection of music. The building is of white marble.

Industrial problems, chiefly American, is the subject covered in the latest Brief Reading List issued by the Boston Public Library, consisting of over 200 selected references to books and magazines. Titles are grouped under the headings: Collective bargaining and trade agreements, strikes and lockouts, boycotts and blacklists, injunctions in labor disputes, arbitration, open and closed shop, labor representation in industry, each with a fairly extensive bibliography. All the books and magazines listed are in the library for circulation, or reference.

A new series of publications by the Library Employees Union presents as a first number, a study help on "Industrial Democracy," which includes literature discussing the ideals of industrial democracy from the political standpoint. The forward states that the publications committee, while admitting the partial nature of the contribution, believes with Dr. Johnson that "nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome."

Industrial democracy is defined in the

forward as a "mutually recognized relation of joint responsibility in industry on the part of work taker and work giver." The study includes arguments for and against representation of the worker in industry, as in shop or works committees, joint boards, industrial councils and parliaments, greater development of trades unions, and like matters. Industrial democracy in its economic expression, it is pointed out, may be taken to include profit-sharing, cooperation, and collective bargaining. The committee adds that it has not tried to evaluate each of the books mentioned, but rather the author's critique of industrial democracy.

EDUCATION AS DEMOCRACY'S TRUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"All the world must come to understand that education is the one great vital thing in which democracy must place its trust today," said Marion LeRoy Burton, president of the University of Minnesota, who is going to the University of Michigan as its new president, at the annual convention of the Utah Educational Association here. His subject was, "What Must the Schools Do?"

"Before the war America believed in education, but today America has a passion for education," continued Dr. Burton. "It has suddenly dawned upon a great many people that it is their job to see that the schools, the colleges, and the universities do the things they ought to do. One of the things that we must do is to make the people of America realize that the public schools and colleges stand for the fundamental advancement of our civilization. One of the things the school must do is to make it perfectly clear to the people as a whole that the schools stand, not for the interest of any group or party or region, but for the welfare of the people as a whole. The schools must place a new, emphatic demand upon the old requirement of accuracy. We have been superficial and have not done the job with the thoroughness and completeness of the scholar."

"The war has done some remarkable things. We have a generation of young people who are more mature, more serious than ever before. A new sense of obligation runs all through the nation, and it is our task now to seize this thing and make it a part of the work we are doing in the public school system."

"I do not see how a teacher lives on what he or she gets. A teacher must have enough money so as not to be the ridicule of the community, and to be able to enjoy some of those things which make for the civilization of real life."

"Our public schools must be training schools in integrity. The war destroyed confidence everywhere. It has made people suspicious of education. We have got to send out a generation of boys and girls so trained that instinctively they will oppose every false and unworthy organization and movement, and instinctively lend their applause and support to the things which ought to win approval in America."

SOLDIERS IN CANADA TO SUPPORT LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—By an overwhelming majority, the Nova Scotia members of the Great War Veterans Association have voted in favor of amending the association's constitution, so as to permit the organization to participate in politics. This does not mean, however, according to the statement by Maj. J. Welford McDonald, of the provincial command, that the veterans favor the establishment of a "Soldiers Party," and the placing of soldier candidates in all the constituencies, but simply that the vote called for a constitutional change which would permit the association, as a body, to give its support to a particular candidate.

The executive of the provincial command is also declaring itself as believing that the association should support organized labor, so long as the labor effort follows constitutional lines. The dominion command will be urged to adopt this policy for the association throughout Canada. Maj. J. W. Maddin, past president of the provincial command, and a member of the Nova Scotia command, is dissenting at a public meeting the proposed alliance between labor and the returned soldiers, expressed the opinion that it would be useful in restraining the spread of Bolshevist tendencies, and make for a reestablishment of normal conditions throughout the Dominion.

Classified Advertisements

FOR HIRE

LATE model limousine driven by owner for all occasions. JAMES PARKER, 21 Edgewood St., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Rox. 6544 M. B. 54906.

APARTMENTS AND HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED apartment for rent immediately. 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, all outside, well lighted, including piano. No children. Call back 3226.

BROOKLINE—Furn. heated, attractive lower cost 2 fam. house, 2 rms., 2 baths, 611 Sept. 3 or longer. \$150 mo. 85 Abbotford Rd. Tel. 7300-M.

WANTED

WANTED—To buy old coins: catalogue quoted prices paid. 100 W. M. HENSLER, Padlock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

LADY will share nicely furn. home with couple, or 3 adults; mod. conv. place; all reasonable. 6410 Dible Ave. cor. E. 65th St., Cleveland, O.

LADY will rent room or share apartment desirable for two. Call Mario 4635 before noon any day except Mondays and Saturdays. Cleveland, Ohio.

BROOKLINE, Summit Ave.—For those desiring home comfort, we offer attractive accommodations: good table, atm. ht. Tel. Roxline, 56313.

FOR RENT—22 Cambridge St., Suite 3, Well furnished front room—lady preferred. Telephone Back Bay 1907 M, Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate Investments
PRIVATE party wants to turn into cash the equity in a particularly attractive apartment house property in Brookline, showing large net return on investment. Also an investment property near Copley Square, Back Bay, to be sold at a very moderate price or will exchange for property in the suburbs. Smaller investment properties in the way of apartment houses, two-family houses, stores, etc., always on hand.

WM. E. McCOY & CO.
481 Old South Building, Boston
1345 Beacon Street, Brookline
Telephones: Fort Hill 5035; Brookline 5210

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—100-acre beautiful high class orange grove, 55 acres bearing lemons and Valencia, 10 to 11 years old, 27 acres smaller trees, including lemons, olives. Estimated \$12,000 crop on trees. Shorty property should net \$12,000 to \$25,000 per year. Own cement water system; good well; electric power; buildings; tractor, completely equipped; abundant water. Near town, mountains, cement boulevard, two miles from city, California grass driveway; non-resident owner; property clear, give terms. \$40,000. Bank loan offered. All rights reserved. Pictures about \$100. LLOYD E. NOBLE, sole agent, 603 Grant Bldg., Main 1028—13652, Los Angeles, Calif.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED—REFINED MAID TO HELP in care of two young boys and assist in housework. Good opportunity for advancement. Room bungalow in the suburbs of Chicago; maid's room pleasant and comfortable. Address Mrs. C. WHITMAN, 688 11th Road, Winnetka, Ill.

WOMEN with dressmaking experience for wholesale house. All year work and Saturday half holiday. H. C. SCHROEDER CO., 10 E. 3rd St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Tutor for nine year old boy two hours in morning; 45 minutes from New York City. Address Mrs. J. JOHNSON, 32 Magnolia Avenue, Larchmont, New York. Tel. Larchmont 141.

WANTED—Capable girl, Portland, to assist in care of children, cooking, and general housework. Good home for right party. Wages \$30.00. Mrs. E. Elmer, Box N. 341, Portland, Ore.

NURSE for small child, who is willing to help with light housework; good wages; Protestant. Mrs. G. S. MAXWELL, 44 Grant Ave., Bellevue, N. Y.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Good wages to right girl. Mrs. JOHN TAYLOR, Jr., 825 W. 59th St., Kansas City, Mo. Bell Phone, Highland 295.

GIRL WANTED with slight knowledge of stenography; good opportunity for advancement. Apply JEROME, 661 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Experienced young lady millinery trimmer; \$25 a week. 3848 W. 26th St., Tel. Lavandale 1240, Chicago.

HELP WANTED—MEN
WANTED—Several salesmen for very popular motor truck in trucking locality. Also first class mechanic willing to work for advancement. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Two first-class tinsmiths and one plumber, will pay best wages, steady work, all year. Open shop conditions. WM. H. MUDGE, 185 Anshute Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

BRASS SIGN MAKER
MUST be good designer, good experience and wages expected first letter. THE GEO. H. HEWITT CO., Vancouver, Canada.

DIE SINKER AND STEEL LETTER CUTTER
STATE experience and wages expected first letter. THE GEO. H. HEWITT CO., Ltd., Vancouver, Canada.

WANTED—Assistant janitor, good position for right man; write fully stating age; give refs. X 94. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, January 19, 1920.

THE first issue of *The Dial* as a literary monthly does not excite me. But we will pause before giving a final verdict. An editor needs half a dozen numbers before his paces can be judged. Meanwhile, a few comments. A new poet is introduced, E. E. Cummings, who is also an illustrator inclined to burlesque. Four full-page specimens are given. The note of Mr. Cummings' poems is the intentional havoc he plays with capitals and punctuation. I prefer the old way. A glimpse is given of Mr. Eardman Robinson, a caricature of him, and a drawing by him. Why could not the editor have given us reproductions of the series of extraordinary drawings Mr. Robinson showed recently at Knickerbocker, with some account of this remarkable artist? That would have given the first number distinction.

I AM rather amused to find toward the end of *The Dial* two articles in praise of Mr. J. C. Squire, the editor of the new *London Mercury*, and for some years *Solomon Eagle* of *The New Statesman*. He is described in one of the articles as "the most versatile and the most influential man of letters in England." Which is nonsense. I am amused because Mr. Squire is the new Pet of English letters. Everything he does is right. For long E. V. Lucas has held that position. It looks now as if J. C. S. is about to dethrone E. V. I should have been more impressed by Mr. Edward Shanks' review of Mr. Squire's poems had Mr. Shanks not been associated with *The London Mercury*. But I would rather see poets praised by their friends than not praised at all.

ON THE subject of magazines I am always much interested in seeing which books *The Atlantic Monthly* selects for review. I am told that this list is chosen with extreme care. Here is the January selection:

"Portraits of American Women." By Gamaliel Bradford.

"Mr. Punch's History of the Great War." By J. B. Cabell.

"Russia in 1919." By Arthur Randall.

"The Russian Pendulum." By Arthur Bullard.

"The Tunnel." By Dorothy Richardson.

I HAVE read Miss Richardson's four curious books. She is an original. Her books are not novels. They are studies of herself in the form of fiction. They have been well described as novels without a novelist. Indeed, in fiction the forms are becoming that Arnold Bennett, after seeing the post impressionist pictures in London, remarked in good faith that so impressed was he by the method of these pictures that he might have to readjust his methods of writing fiction. These new methods are not for all readers. One was recommended to me the other day. I could not get through it. Another book that was strongly recommended to me I found intensely interesting. It is a book to keep because it puts the colored problem in a way that is clear, and fair, and true and sad. The author is Paul Kester, the title "His Own Country." It is not a new book. This month to mouth advertising of books is very interesting. During the past week I have listened to glowing accounts of W. H. Hudson's "Far Away and Long Ago" and "My Antonia" by Willa Sibert Cather. I never hear anybody speak of "The Tin Soldier" by Temple Bailey, now in its sixtieth thousand. Perhaps it is because I do not move in that circle.

IN AN interesting interview in *The New York Times* with Mr. Edward P. Dutton, the dean of American publishers, some facts are given about "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." The author sold to Messrs. Dutton & Company for \$300, but when the book proved to be so successful the publishers sent him a further check for \$10,000. There have been wild stories that the circulation of "The Four Horsemen" has reached 1,000,000 copies. I have the best authority for stating that the circulation is nearer to 200,000. Mr. Edward P. Dutton is as wise and sane in public affairs as in publishing. He said to the interviewer, "I am ashamed of those politicians in Washington. It cannot hurt America to try to help the rest of the world. What was all our wealth and strength given to us for, if not to use in the service of mankind?"

JOHN DRINKWATER is an excellent lecturer. Being an actor he speaks well, being a poet his prose is good. The prose of poets is always good. The writing of verse teaches the use and balance of words. A large audience at the Aeolian Hall in New York listened with delight to his analysis of Abraham Lincoln as the theme for drama, and to his reading of ten of his own poems. Later, in the reception room, a determined man pushed his way through the crowd of admiring women and said to the lecturer: "But why didn't you read your best poem?" Silence! Then a voice asked: "Which do you call his best?" "Last Confession," came the answer.

ANOTHER English poet is about to enter the lecture field. Cecil Roberts, author of "Through Eyes of Youth" and also of "A Poet with the Fleet," written while he was a member of the Dover Patrol. Mr. Roberts was reprimanded by an interviewer for saying that he had never heard of Harold Bell Wright. He retorted: "And you have never heard of Charles Garvice, who writes books that 'sell easily' in England." Mr. Roberts asserts that American authors are finding a great audience in England. He instanced especially Edgar Lee Masters and Amy Lowell. He also thinks highly of Patrick MacGill. Mr.

Roberts is author of the poem "Lustania" which was much read on both sides of the Atlantic.

HERE are the figures of the money those Germans who made and lost the war, are now making out of books they have written about the war. Is not this profiteering?

Hindenburg	4,000,000 marks
Ludendorff	3,500,000 marks
Tirpitz	900,000 marks
Hefferich	275,000 marks
Bethmann-Hollweg	250,000 marks
Falkenhayn	180,000 marks

HAVING already stated which, in my opinion, were the two best books of 1919, it is interesting to gather the opinion of others. Here is Mr. Massingham, in the *London Nation*, saying that the best written books of 1919 are "two volumes as wide apart in subject and treatment as East from West. The first is George Moore's 'Avowals,' the second, Mr. Keynes' 'Economic Consequences of the Peace.'"

AMONG the newest books I should like to read are:

"Georgian Poetry, 1918-1919," just published by the Poetry Bookshop, London.

Because this series contains the best British poetry of the day, and because there is no better way of reading poetry than in an anthology, I am amused because Mr. Squire is the new Pet of English letters. Everything he does is right. For long E. V. Lucas has held that position. It looks now as if J. C. S. is about to dethrone E. V. I should have been more impressed by Mr. Edward Shanks' review of Mr. Squire's poems had Mr. Shanks not been associated with *The London Mercury*. But I would rather see poets praised by their friends than not praised at all.

Because he is one of the four best British writers on art. Clive Bell and Roger Fry are two of the others. The fourth does not wish his name to be mentioned. It is an open secret that Mr. Clutton Brock is the star writer of the front page articles in the *London Times Literary Supplement*.

"Medieval and Renaissance Paintings." Because this is the catalogue of the collections at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard, one of the best collections of the kind in the country, and managed with knowledge and wisdom.

"The World Almanac for 1920." Because, although it fascinates me, I know that I shall never read it through. What opportunities for learning it offers! Page 183 gives me the rulers of Scotland from 830 to 1567, and page 232 the dates of Opening and Closing of Erie Canal since 1824. Really, there is no excuse for being dull.

A CAUSERIE

When Lord Morley used the word "literatesque," to describe the charm and interest that a man's writings may possess for some, he hit the mark, but observe that we say that this interest and charm is for some. We do not say that they are for all or nearly all, because, if you are to enjoy the "literatesque," you must know something about literature, its spirit, how it looks and what it recalls. Everything is literature, if you like, from the *Areopagitica* to the Congressional Record; are not both printed in ink on paper and bound with boards and thread? Nobody knows whether Gibbon's essay on the "Age of Sesostris," that he wrote when an undergraduate, was literature or not. At all events, he burned it and later wrote the "Decline and Fall," which is very fine literature indeed, a palace incrustured with rich marble and hung with purple and gold.

What are we ordinary men to do about this matter of literature, what to admire and what to reject? It is a hard matter, because the great figures in the writing world, whose likes we try manfully to follow, sometimes at great sacrifice of independence and comfort, these great ones have a fashion of difference among themselves and not so much of laying down the law as of flinging it at us. Olympus would be in a bad way with rival Jupiters, but the reading population has been subjected to some misgivings whether he is to do and they may not have admired the wrong author. A blank ecstasy, a thoughtful vacuum, an appreciation of the non-existent, these are dreadful to people of sensibility that have what George Meredith called the instinct for the majority. Here, perhaps, we have stumbled on a half definition; the literatesque is what pleases a literary man, whether it be possessed by a writer that is precious or works with a pen of crystal, whether he be read by the many or the few.

Pope's works have been studied English speech with a vast number of phrases; "The Essay on Man" was an eighteenth century "Rubaiyat," his genius was extolled, and "correct" and "perfect" were his common attributes. The harmless reader that worked for his living and read because he liked it was generally in no way conscious of technicalities, of the "sort of continuous crease down the page," as Mr. Saintsbury so neatly puts it when speaking of Pope's emphasis on the central pause; this reader cared little about antithesis, but had a feeling that here was neatness. He was not literatesque; on the other hand, he had warrant for believing that here was a poet that could describe the quality at cards while keeping a firm grasp on the decorous fact that all flesh was grass. After a while comes Thomas De Quincey and says what, he thinks about Pope. Correct? Neither in thought nor language is Pope correct, says De Quincey: "But of all the poets that have practiced reasoning in verse, Pope is the most inconsequential in the deduction of his thoughts, and the most severely distressed in any effort to effect or explain the dependency of their facts. There are not ten consecutive lines in Pope unaffected by this infirmity." As for his language, says De Quincey, "but rare is the man amongst classical writers in any language who has distinguished his meaning more remarkably than Pope by imperfect expressions." Over what De Quincey thought about Pope's syntax we draw a veil, while we are told that Pope's diction in language "was almost peculiar to

himself. It lay in an inability nursery, doubtless, by indolence to carry-out and perfect the expression of the thought he wishes to communicate." This would Pope seem to be disposed of and the ordinary reader must seek another idol. But behold, De Quincey does not agree with Byron, who wrote the excellent Bowles was reproved for diluting the praises of Pope. It is a good letter: the prose swings along, and it contains the splendid figure of the "hog in a high wind," that we feel has been neglected by later writers. And what does Byron think of Pope? What, but that he holds him to be "the most perfect of our poets, and the purest of our moralists," and that "the poet who executes best is the highest, whatever his department, and will ever be so rated in the world's esteem." We suppose that Byron here refers to a poet's talent for adapting his versification to his matter so well that the first effort is the second, but the striking fact is that we have been given chapter and verse to uphold quite contrary judgments. How happy could we be with either, were 't'other dear critic away! Then a good many years later came Henry, himself a poet, and Mr. Saintsbury, who has much knowledge, and discernment. In one of his notes, Henry says that Pope was a venomous little beast and this breezy apostrophe disturbs the conception of a great moralist and great poet. Now it stands to reason that when you are disturbed you cannot read to much profit, so the best thing is to read away and enjoy. If you cannot enjoy, have the grace to say as much and your future will become rosier; an affected reader is worse, maybe, than an affected writer, but let us remember that enjoying and learning are not always the same things. As we began with Lord Morley, so may we conclude with the wise reminder in that very enlightening address of his, "On the Study of Literature," of address that makes the common writer feel as though there were nothing in particular left for him to say and not much likelihood that he would say that particularly well. "For instance, it is a mistake to think that every book that has a great name in the history of books or of thought is worth reading. Some of the most famous books are least worth reading. Their fame was due to doing something that needed in their day to be done. The work done, the virtue of the book, the authority which it gave, when you remember that Taine called Fielding a 'good buffalo,' you gratefully find that among the learned and the literary there exist some pleasing varieties of opinion."

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giving up our Scott and his contemporaries. The fact of the matter is that it is impossible to consign all but one or two personal favorites to a special Tophet for novels. A single good novel, of each, provided it is really good, saves from any such fate. No body need accept Moore's tastes and preferences as final. They simply go to make up his finely dogmatic literary credo, to which anyone may buoyantly refuse to subscribe. Doubtless the world as a whole will continue appreciating Tolstoy for all that he walked the wrong road, according to Moore, and may even have a place in its capacious discernment for the Brontës and Stevenson. Personal dislikes can have but little force in the final criticism which is a thorough seeing of anything for what it is. That Dickens did not set out to be a Pater by no means bars him from recognition for what he actually did succeed in. This, in a measure, Moore would admit, except that he tries to say that one of several totally different kinds of things is essentially better than all the rest.

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Why should the reading world stand more aghast at the presentation of the sense of feeling than at the realism of sight and sound? It simply has to be faced and seen for what it is, just one of the five physical senses. Surely Moore cannot pretend, in the last analysis, that physical touch in any of its phases is the deepest of human experiences, any more than all the rest that he calls superficialities. That is where all the narrowness of his ardor is revealed to one of really universal taste. When one understands what true and enduring interest is, in art as in anything else, the one or two strings of Moore's instrument will hardly serve to express genuine perfection.

Admitted, then, that Pater's prose is full of delight for the one who knows the essence of literature, still Meredith, with such a book as "The Order of Richard Feverel," in which his style is not a handicap, cannot be dismissed with the phrase that he "was no novelist, and will be remembered by his verses." Nor can George Eliot and Hawthorne and the rest suffer themselves to be relegated to mediocrity by this mere conversational abandon. In some way Borrow, indeed, manages to come through the Moore-Gosse conversation a bit better than the others. One is not surprised to find our avowed admitting, "I know no book that I would as soon read again as 'The Bible in Spain.' Landscape after landscape, and Goya and his people everywhere. Is there not somewhere in the book a dwarf who turns somersaults in front of Borrow's horse, or did I invent it?" Nevertheless even a few remnants of Borrow will hardly reconcile us to

her place. Locomotion we have of all kinds; we shall soon travel to see and hear the same sights and sounds from one end of the earth to the other. But why make moan? Art will come back to us when these conditions are replaced by others, Balderston." And then he brings it all to a beautiful ending: "Now it is I who am the optimist, finding happiness in the thought that in about one hundred years the population of England will begin to dwindle, and in about two hundred years there will be fields and gardens where today there are cinder heaps. America will remain longer in ugliness, for your coal deposits are larger, and there is more petrol. But coal and petrol are not endless even in America; and as soon as both are among the gone, the world will start on a new race again: the pack horse will be seen on the down; . . . pottery will be made on the wheel; and men will paint it, having recovered the use of their hands, and a new idea of beauty given to mankind. Such is his final judgment after talking his way for over three hundred reasonably pleasant pages through the whole field of fiction. Here, like Luther, he stands; and he could not and would not do otherwise.

PUNCH ON THE WARPATH

Mr. Punch's History of the Great War. London: Cassell & Co. 10s. 6d.

When a sudden squall strikes the Ship of State, and she labors in the trough of gigantic waves, when strains in her hull open passages through which the sea begins to pour, when men take to the pumps, what is the professional humorist of the crew to do? Anyone versed in the ways of British men and women will tell you that his supreme opportunity has come. Working with the rest, and throwing to those ceaseless toilers the best of his quips and cranks, he finds them more responsive than in the days of halcyon calm. They are, most of them, willing to be jokers, and he becomes their gifted leader; for, aloft or ashore, it is this that the "gay courage" of the race loves to reveal itself.

Thanks to this temper of the people, Mr. Punch has interpreted their mood, no less faithfully in war than in peace. There was, indeed, a time at the beginning of the late ferocious struggle, when he "thought seriously of putting up his shutters." So all the world is now told in the prologue to "Mr. Punch's History of the Great War," and Britain, not to say the whole world, would have been prodigiously the loser, if he had done so. England, in particular, could not have carried on as she did without her professional jester. Nor, on the other hand, could the bells and halleluiah have been shaken with much effect had there not been the right temper of the people to respond to them.

To use the phrase in the prologue, "Tommy gave Mr. Punch his cue." But, in truth, the views of Tommy became the views of the whole nation, the momentarily faint heart being strengthened by the humor of the strong.

Or take the restrained fun in the picture relating to the Senior Service. The officer and his steward fully understand one another, when the latter comes up to the bridge to make the solemn inquiry, "Will you take your bath, Sir, before or after Haction?"

Another aspect of this humorous chronicle is to be found in the political cartoons. From a British point of view the chief turn of events was at the point where Mr. Lloyd George became Premier, and he is shown taking up the baton of conductor at the end of 1916.

From that moment the understanding between Britain and her allies became even fuller. But already, in the sketches of that year, Mr. Punch had depicted the French and English soldiers as moving side by side in the advance at Combes.

With the entrance of the United States into the war in 1917, the references to America became more and more frequent. "Swooping from the West" is the title of a cartoon indicating the intention of Britain's new ally to assist in patrolling the Atlantic. President Wilson's features grew increasingly familiar to the British public through the many sketches in which he is shown as the principal actor. But if he is to be associated with one act rather than another, there may be chosen the cartoon toward the end of the book in which the President is offering to the dove of peace a weighted branch, symbolizing the League of Nations.

Aud much which is so admirable in these pages there are occasional references and drawings relating to the enemy which are on a lower level of taste. It cannot be said, however, that in this respect Mr. Punch has misinterpreted the feelings of the nation. England has not had her hymn of Hate; yet there is warranty in the public disposition for each of the cartoons that depict the former Kaiser and the German Nation under mean and contemptible conditions. But better things might have been expected of Mr. Punch. It should have been his part to raise the standard of taste in regard to his country's enemies. The picture, however, in which he shows the German civilian and his frau taking a moonlight stroll and conversing about their gallant airmen is thoroughly fair and good-humored.

The epilogue of the book ends on a note of hopefulness which deserves to be recorded. "Writing at the moment of the Signature of Peace and in deep thankfulness for the relief it brings to a stricken world, Mr. Punch is too old to jazz for joy, but he is young enough to face the future with a reasoned optimism, born of a belief in his race and their heroic achievements in these great and terrible years."

WRITING FOR BOYS

What are modern writers for boys doing to meet the complete change which the last few years have brought about in the kind of literature which the boys themselves require? Just as the rocking-horse in the nursery has given way to the bicycle; as the bicycle has given way to the automobile; so has the boy-man developed in his literary demands beyond the fairy stories of Hans Andersen or the "Water Babies" of Charles Kingsley. The period of the war has further accentuated the change; for no one, however young, has escaped the maturing influences of the serious events of the past five years. Books of adventure must be more thrilling than ever before to make impression. Tales of schoolboy rivalries in athletic sports have had their day, and writers for boys must devise new means of holding their interest and yet keep these means within the legitimate limitations which will be accepted by the parents.

"Treasure Island" is perhaps the single exception of a boys' classic which still holds its own against tales of heroism in war, and still satisfies the highest sense of imagination of boyhood. The reason for this is that "Treasure Island" is more than literature; it is the monument to optimistic boyhood which must ever stand as a memorial to the youth in Robert Louis Stevenson's heart which never failed. No one who had ceased feeling like a boy could have written it. With incredible genius, in this story the author picked out from the life of a boy those things which are a part of boyhood itself and presented them with such consummate art that he still satisfies his youthful reader's craving for adventure, while giving him, without his realization, a wholesome education in the art of literature.

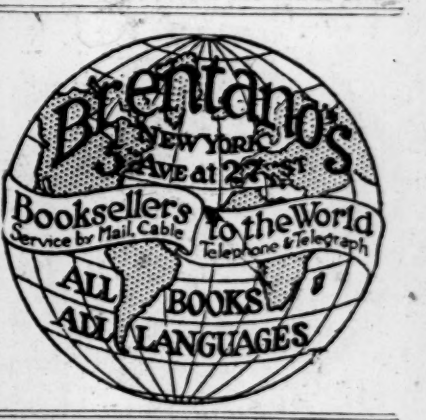
Henry James once declared, "I have been a child, but I have never been on a quest for buried treasure." Stevenson retorted: "Here is indeed a wilful paradox, for if he has never been on a quest for buried treasure it can be demonstrated that he has never been a child. There never was a child (unless Master James) but has hunted gold, and been a pirate, and a military commander, and a bandit of the mountains."

Stevenson's imagination has properly been called "the gift of youth," and writers for boys could not do better model than by studying Stevenson's cleverness in gratifying at one stroke the demands of the boy of 16 and of the boy of 60. The youngster sees in "Treasure Island" only the blood-curdling events and the terrifying suspense; the boy of the older generation sees the twinkle in Stevenson's eye as he produces his melodrama, and chuckles merrily over the impossibilities which are full of humor in their unreality.

Perhaps writers in general would make no mistake to study the youthful buoyancy which pervades Stevenson's writings, as we never needed in our literature so much as today the dominant note of optimism and courage which the average writer fails to give.

MRS. GASKELL

The World's Classic edition of Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," which completes the series of her "Novels and Tales" in this edition possesses a unique attraction for those to whom the Brontë story presents ever fresh interest. In the preface Mr. Clement Shorter has inserted a hitherto unpublished letter of Mrs. Gaskell's. In this document the biographer of Charlotte Brontë gives an account of a visit she paid to Haworth, "to the square unsheltered house" from which she went those long walks on the moors, listening to the tales Charlotte would tell of the people who lived in the gray dwellings—tales which made Wuthering Heights even seem "tame comparatively." "Anything which enlarges our knowledge of Mrs. Gaskell's relation with Charlotte Brontë has value, Mr. Shorter writes, and every one will agree with him and will be grateful to him and to Messrs. Maggs Brothers, the antiquarian booksellers of Conduit Street, to whom the manuscript belongs, for having put this document within the reach of all.



BOOKS TO READ

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THE HOME FORUM

Howells on "Genius"

I do not despair of the day when the honest herd of mankind shall give universal utterance to the universal instinct, and shall hold selfish power in politics, in art, in religion, for the devil that it is; when neither its crazy pride nor its amusing vanity shall be flattered by the puissance of the "geniuses" who have forgotten their duty to the common weakness, and have abused it to their own glory. In that day we shall . . . account no man worshipping whom we do not feel and know to be good. The spectacle of strenuous achievement will not then dazzle or mislead; it will not sanctify or pollute iniquity; it will only render it the more hideous and pitiable.

In fact the whole belief in genius seems to me rather a mischievous superstition. From the account of those who talk about it, "genius" appears to be the attribute of a sort of very potent and admirable prodigy . . . created out of the common for the astonishment and confusion of the rest of us poor human beings. But do they really believe it? Do they mean anything more or less than the mastery which comes to any man according to his powers and diligence in any direction? If not, why not have an end of the superstition that has caused our race to go on so long writing and reading of the difference between talent and genius? It is within the memory of middle-aged men that the maelstrom existed in the belief of geographers, but we now get on perfectly well without it; and why should we still suffer under the notion of "genius" which keeps so many poor little authorships trembling in question whether they have it, or have only "talent"?

One of the greatest captains who ever lived—a plain, taciturn, unaffected being—has told the story of his wonderful life as unconsciously as if it were all an everyday affair, not different from other lives, except as a great exigency of the human race gave it importance. So far as he knew, he had no natural aptitude for arms, and certainly no love for the calling. But he went to West Point because, as he quaintly tells us, his father "rather thought he would go"; and he fought through one war with credit, but without glory. The other war, which was to claim his powers and knowledge of military science, found him engaged in the most prosaic of peaceful occupations. He obeyed its call because he loved his country, not because he loved war. All the world knows the rest, and all the world knows that greater military mastery has not been shown than his campaigns illustrated. He does not say this in his book, or hint it in any way; he gives you the facts, and leaves them with you. But the "Personal Memoirs" of U. S. Grant, written as simply and as straightforwardly as his battles were fought, couched in the most unpretentious phrase, with never a touch of grand-

osity or attitudinizing, familiar, homely in style, form a great piece of literature, because great literature is nothing more nor less than the clear expression of minds that have something great in them, whether religious or beauty, or deep experience. Probably Grant would have said that he had no more vocation to literature than he had to war. He owns, with something like contrition, that he used

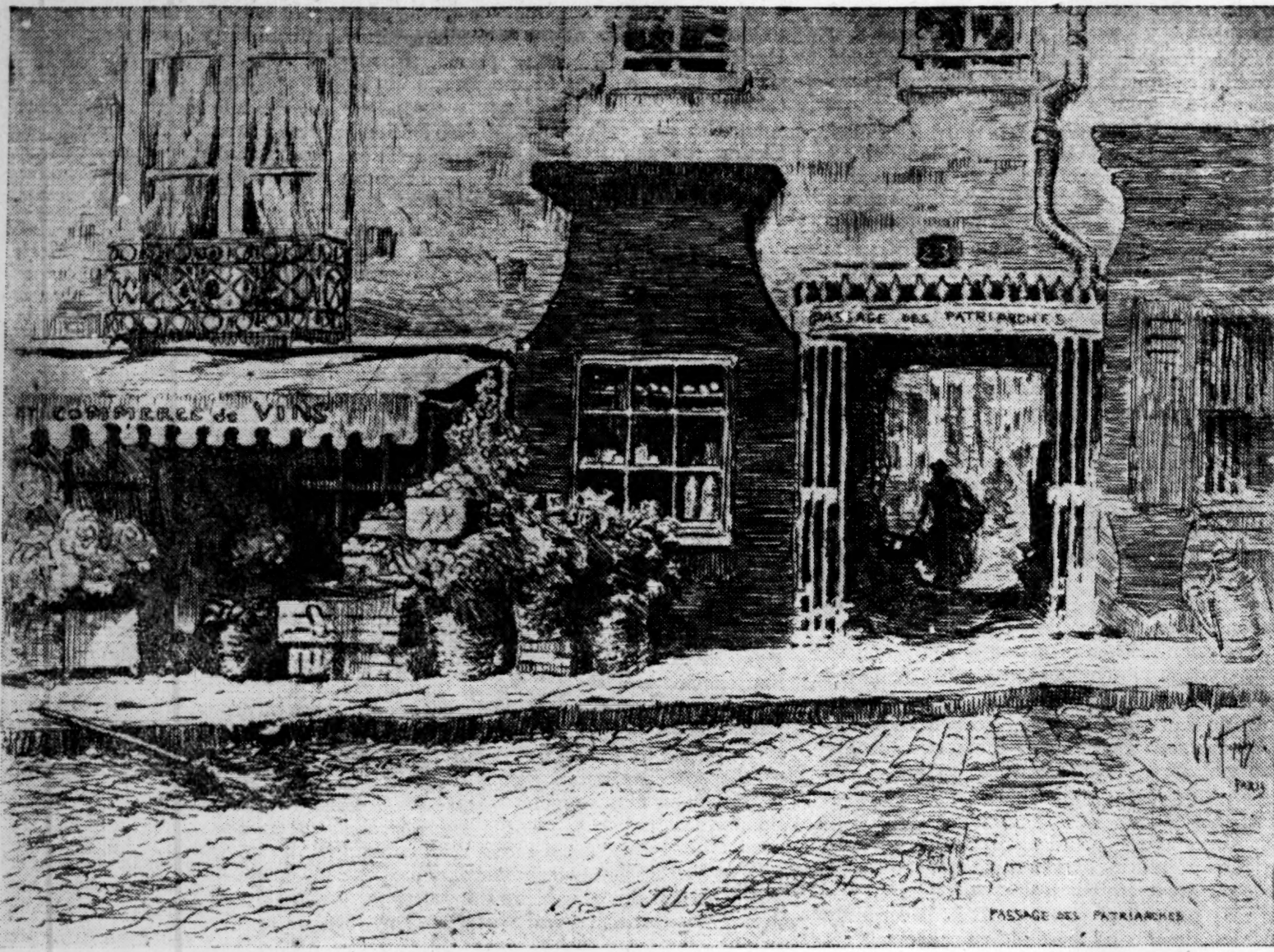
when he went down, yet so young, to the marble city—and became himself as a fiery heart to it?

A city of marble, did I say? nay, rather a golden city, paved with emerald. For truly, every pinnacle and turret glanced or glowed, overlaid with gold, or bossed with jasper. Beneath, the unrolled sea drew in deep breathing, to and fro, its eddies of green wave. Deep-hearted, majestic,

Where Paris Lives in the Street

"The whole of the quarter is one of the busiest in Paris. It would seem as if the tattered remnants of bygone centuries had left there a direct line of descendants. People live in the street," writes Georges Cain, in "Nooks and Corners of Old Paris," re-

things about the holly is the variety given by the lighter color of the under side of the leaf, but it is not a very safe plant for the painter, as it offers a peculiar temptation to obtrusiveness both of crude color and of what may be called irritating detail, neither has it any softness of mass or grace of contour. For anyone who enjoys the sight of red berries in the most jewel-like splendor



"Passage des Patriarches," Paris, from the etching by Lester G. Hornby

to read a great many novels; but we think he would have denied the soft impeachment of literary power. Nevertheless, he shows it, as he showed military power, unexpectedly, almost miraculously. All the conditions here, then, are favorable to supposing a case of "genius." Yet who would trifle with that great heir of fame, that plain, grand man, by speaking of "genius" and him together? Who calls Washington a genius? or Franklin, or Cavour, or Columbus, or Luther, or Darwin, or Lincoln?—W. D. Howells, in "Criticism and Fiction."

The Site of London

"The river Thames, between Mortlake on the west and Blackwall on the east," says Sir Walter Besant, in "London," "pursued a serpentine way, in the midst of marshes stretching north and south. There were marshes all the way. At spring tides, and at all tides a little above the common, these marshes were under water; they were always swampy and covered with ponds; half a dozen tributary brooks flowed into them and were lost in them. They varied greatly in breadth, being generally much broader on the south than on the north. On this side the higher land rose up abruptly in a cliff or steep hill from twenty to five and thirty feet in height."

"It [London] consisted of two hills, both about thirty-five feet high, standing on either side the little stream of Walbrook, where it flows into the Thames. On one of these hills, probably that on the west, was a small fortress of the Britons, constructed after the well-known fashion of hill forts, numerous examples of which remain scattered about the country. On the other hill, the Roman city, later on, was first commenced."

"When the city wall was built, somewhere about the year 360, the town had already run out in villas and gardens as far north as that wall. Outside the wall there was nothing at all, unless one may count a few scattered villas on the south side of the river. There was as yet no Westminster, but in its place a broad and marshy heath spread over the whole area now covered by the City of Westminster, Millbank, St. James's Park, Chelsea, and as far west as Fulham. Beyond the wall on the north lay dreary, uncultivated plains, covered with fens and swamps, stretching from the walls to the lower slopes of the northern hills, and to the foot of an immense forest, as yet wholly untouched, afterward called the Middelsex Forest. Fragments of this forest yet remain at Hampstead, Highgate, Epping, and Hainault. All through this period, therefore, and for long after, the City of London had a broad marsh lying on the south, another on the west, a third on the east, while on the north there stretched a barren, swampy moorland, followed by an immense impenetrable forest."

Giorgione's School

Born half-way between the mountains and the sea—that young George of Caslefranco—of the Brave Castle, —Stout George they called him, George of Georges, so goodly a boy he was—Giorgione.

"Have you ever thought what a world his eyes opened on—fair, searching eyes of youth? What a world of mighty life, from those mountain roots to the shore;—of loveliest life,

terrible as the sea,—the men of Venice moved in sway of power and war; pure as her pillars of alabaster, stood her mothers and maidens; from foot to brow, all noble, walked her knights; the low bronzed gleaming of sea-rusted armor shot angrily under their blood-red mantle-folds. Fearless, faithful, patient, impenetrable, implacable,—every word a fate—sate her senate. . . . A wonderful piece of world. Rather, itself a world. It lay along the face of the waters, no larger, as its captains saw it from their masts at evening, than a bar of sunset that could not pass away; but for its power, it must have seemed to them as if they were sailing in the expanse of heaven, and this a great planet, whose orbit edged widened through ether. A world from which all ignoble care and petty thoughts were banished, with all the common and poor elements of life. No foulness, nor tumult, in those tremulous streets, that filled, or fell, beneath the moon; but rippled music of majestic change, or thrilling silence. No weak walls could rise above them; no low-roofed cottage, nor straw-built shed. Only the strength as of rock, and the finished setting of stones most precious. And around them, far as the eye could reach, still the soft moving of stainless waters, proudly pure; as not the flower, so neither the thorn nor the thistle, could grow in the glancing fields. Ethereal strength of Alps, dream-like, vanishing in high procession beyond the Torcellan shore; blue islands of Paduan hills, poised in the golden west. Above, free winds and fiery clouds ranging at their will;—brightness out of the north, and balm from the south, and the stars of the evening and morning clear in the limitless light of arched heaven and circling sea."

Such was Giorgione's school—such Titian's home.—From Ruskin's "Modern Painters."

Thrushes

Chaucer listened to your music in a Springtime long ago, And you warble in his verses where still the daisies blow, And where Avon's wave is gleaming, youthful Shakespeare wandered dreaming, And paused to hear your evensong mix with the river's flow. King and minstrel could not linger, but your lyric love's own singer, Changeless in an Austral garden, lights my bosom with his glow. —Frank S. Williamson.

Advice to Teachers

Let your scholar be never afraid to ask you any doubt, but use discreetly the best allurements you can to encourage them to the same; lest his overmuch fearing of you drive him to seek some misdeedly shift; as to seek to be helped by some other book, or to be prompted by some other scholar; and so go about to beguile you much, and himself more.

With this way of good understanding the matter, plain constraining, diligent parsing, daily translating, cheerful admonishing, and heedful amending of faults, never leaving behind just praise for well doing, I would have the scholar brought up withal; till he had read and translated over the first book of Epistles chosen out by St. Basil, with a good piece of a comedy of Terence also.—From "The Schoolmaster," by Roger Ascham.

fering to a part of the city lying on the left bank of the Seine.

"Saint Médard's church is quite close, and its round tower at the end of the Rue Montre and the corner of the Rue Mouffetard. It is . . . blocked in by old houses covered with gaudily colored advertisements."

"The Rue Mouffetard passes in front of the church porch, overflowing with life and activity. A hundred petty trades are exercised in it; the house doors themselves—old eighteenth century doors—shelter women-sellers of flowers, milk, fried potatoes, cooked mussels; children play about the middle of the road; carriage traffic is rare. Housewives gossip on their doorsteps. The Passage des Patriarches, which opens at No. 99, was famous in days of yore. The Calvinists used to preach there. . . . Today, it is nothing but a dank, dirty, melancholy alley, inhabited by bric-a-brac dealers, old-iron sellers, and petty hucksters; . . . Maubert Square is the converging center of these strange streets."

Winter Coloring

The blackthorn is valuable for the abundance of its dark purple fruit, as big as common grapes, and covered with a beautiful blue-gray bloom. The whole covering of this plant in winter is strikingly harmonious, for the stem and twigs are of a pleasant purplish gray, which the fruit continues in another variety. It is well worth painting in studies of still life for its peculiar quality of texture. The white-thorn is less harmonious, but richer with the multitudes of its dark vermillion berries, in masses quite sufficient to affect the coloring of a foreground. Whilst the blackthorn is entirely bare of leafage at this season, the whitethorn is not altogether bare, but will often retain foliage rather abundantly in sheltered corners, and its remaining leaves are of a very warm brown, which sustains the berries well, and is better than the contrast of green. The way in which green will be preserved or lost in winter is one of the most curious things about the local coloring of landscape. For example, in the case of rushes, the green remains vividly where there is water, except at the top of the blades, which are tipped with yellow; but in drier places the whole rush is pale yellow, often giving most brilliant and effective white lines, even when there is no sunshine to relieve them. Then you have the peculiar green of the mistletoe, often existing in such quantities as to give at a little distance quite a summer-like appearance to the tree it has chosen to establish itself upon. Seen nearer, the green is made perceptibly less powerful by the wax-like berries, which, being of a very pale greenish white, neither intensify the green by contrast, as scarlet would have done, nor yet sustain it by a continuation of its own color. . . .

There is a great deal of pleasant green in winter, due to the delicate mosses that often cover the bark of certain trees; as for instance, the guinea tree and the acacia. . . . In some cases the bark seems positively painted, and is bright in the wintry sunshine. Such moss-painted trunks and branches are a great resource when there happens to be holly in the foreground, which is perilous from its isolation and the intensity of its green, derived from contrast with the scarlet berries. One of the best

there is nothing in winter like the viburnum; and if you meet with a fine specimen just when it is caught by the level rays of a crimson sunset, you will behold a shrub that seems to have come from that garden of Aladdin where the fruits of the trees were jewels. The birds love these splendid berries, and it is said that in Norway they are served at table for dessert. I have not forgotten the mountain ash, but in January, though it still has leaves and berries, the most of them have lost their beautiful color; however, they keep a rich vermillion tint. Nothing in the beginning of the year can be prettier than the hazel, with its thousands of pendulous catkins, all of a very pale and tender green in the sunlight; they remind one of filigree, or the work in a fringe of epaulets.—P. G. Hamerton, in "The Sylvan Year."

Swinburne

Swinburne was the next remarkable personality I remember in these days; he had rooms very near us and we saw a great deal of him; sometimes twice or three times in a day he would come in, bringing his poems hot from his heart and certain of welcome and a hearing at any hour. His appearance was very unusual, and in some ways beautiful, for his hair was glorious in abundance and color and his eyes indescribably fine. When repeating poetry he had a perfectly natural way of lifting them in rapt, unconscious gaze, and their clear green color, softened by thick brown eyelashes was unforgettable. "Looks commercing with the skies," expresses it without exaggeration. He was restless beyond words, scarcely standing still; at all and almost dancing as he walked, while even in sitting he moved continually, seeming to keep time by a swift movement of the hands at the wrists, and sometimes of the feet also with some inner rhythm of excitement. He was courteous and affectionate and unsuspicious, and faithful beyond most people to those he really loved. The biting wit which filled his talk so as to leave his hearers at times dumb with amazement always spared one thing, and that was an absent friend.

There was one subject which in these days he raised our hopes that he might deal with; but the time passed and now we shall never see his proposed Diary of Mrs. Samuel Pepys, kept concurrently with that of her husband.—From "Memories of Edward Burne-Jones," by G. B. J.

The Train

A green eye—and a red—in the dark. Thunder—smoke—and a spark. It is there—it is here—flashed by. Whither will the wild thing fly? It is rushing, tearing through the night, Rending the gloom in its flight. It shatters her silence with shrieks. What is it the wild thing seeks? Alas! for it hurries away. That that are fair to stay. Hurrah! for it carries home Lovers and friends that roam. Where are you, Time and Space? The world is a little place, Your reign is over and done, You are one. —Mary E. Coleridge.

Spiritual Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THERE is anything certain it is that God guides man. This spiritual fact, however, is constantly contradicted by the physical senses. In high hope men often undertake affairs only to see them flatten into failure; what seem auspicious events are found to have presaged disaster; relationships of apparent weal, entered into, end in woe; and the trivial round is generally considered to be beneath divine direction. It may nevertheless very well be that God is never more surely guiding than when the hopes and pleasures of material sense come to nothing. It is the spiritual, the only man, that God guides. Spiritual man exists as an idea in divine Mind and is therefore never separated from his Principle. The guidance of Principle is constantly upon him, and he is held in the perpetual experience of harmonious being. When a man seeks the guidance of Principle what he is virtually striving to do is spiritually to perceive how divine Mind guides true ideas in ways of harmony; and he must be willing to follow the spiritual idea, when he perceives it, although the path which Spirit bids him tread will invariably lead him away from the materiality which the senses prefer. Exactly as a man is successful in ceasing to long for the flesh pots of Egypt and longs only to understand and obey divine Principle, he will be able to demonstrate in practice that "The Lord shall guide thee continually," to use Isaiah's beautiful figurative phrase, "and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fall not."

Material conditions of thought are not susceptible to spiritual guidance, and this fact explains the haphazard, the endless reversals and disappointments of human existence. Only the qualities of thought that reflect Mind are subject to His guidance, since they alone are included and maintained in Principle. If a man desires to be directed by divine intelligence, he must lose his satisfaction in materiality and endeavor to approach the state of spiritual-mindedness that characterized Jesus the Christ; for it is through spiritualized thought that he comes into the joyous confidence that Principle is guiding every event of his career.

The Scriptures are definite on this point. "The meek," the Psalmist declared; "will he guide in judgment; and the meek will he teach his way"; and in Proverbs it is declared that "the integrity of the upright shall guide them." No one need hesitate, however, on account of the conceded material-mindedness of mortals, to seek the guidance of God, or Mind, for the desire which turns a man's thought Spiritward is the first step toward that spiritual uprightness which is in constant relation with divine Principle; indeed, Principle guides and guards every right desire throughout the experience of exchanging the material for the spiritual and real. Of this spiritual quality of uprightness and of the effect of its activity upon even the human sense of existence, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 147 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "The upright man is guided by a fixed Principle, which destines him to do nothing but what is honorable, and to honor whatever is base or unworthy; hence we find him ever the same,—at all times the trusty friend, the affectionate relative, the conscientious man of business, the pious worker, the public-spirited citizen."

That the purpose of God's guidance is to turn men from the illusions of the flesh to the way of supersensibility being was perfectly revealed in the career of Jesus the Christ. Zacharias perceived and declared that Truth was revealed to men "to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace." This revelation was unfolded through Christ Jesus' demonstration of the power of Truth to overcome the beliefs of the flesh, the sin, disease, and death of an unreal sense of material existence apart from God. The guidance of God leads out of the flesh. Jesus illustrated that guidance to show men how they, too, could accept and act upon it. "Though demonstrating his control over sin and disease," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 25 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "the great Teacher by no means relieved others from giving the requisite proofs of their own piety. He worked for their guidance, that they might demonstrate this power as he did and understand its divine Principle."

There was no one fact that Jesus more earnestly strove to establish in the understanding of men than that the guidance of God is eternally available, that his own work exemplified the light and might of perpetually operative Principle. "When he, the Spirit of truth, is come," he declared, "he will guide you into all truth; for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak; and he will show you things to come." The "Spirit of truth" comes in that moment when a man perceives the allness of God, the spiritual nature and perfection of man, and the authority of man, in the image of God, over the beliefs of material existence. The Spirit of truth came, in a measure, to Abraham, when he was guided out of Chaldean idolatry into a country where he might establish the worship of the one true God. It came to Moses in the Midian desert, and guided him in the emancipation of a race. It came with more or less clearness to all the prophets and apostles and led them, in every

instance, away from the beliefs of the flesh into the understanding of the power and presence of God.

The Spirit of truth comes today, clearer than ever, in the revelation of Christian Science; it insists that the only aim worthy of humanity's highest effort is a better understanding of God, or Mind. In this understanding, a man knows that divine Mind holds spiritual man forever within the laws of harmonious being; and the function of spiritual guidance is to establish for mankind this unchanging fact. If two ways present themselves for choice, the man who seeks the guidance of Principle knows that the way nearest right is that one which most subdues the material sense of selfishhood apart from Principle and best liberates those qualities of thought which express divine Principle. Spiritual intuition, faith, hope, gratitude, are Mind's instruments which, understood, inspire a man to feel and to follow the guidance of divine Mind, to realize man's unity with God. "This is the Father's great Love that He hath bestowed upon us," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 77 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "and it holds man in endless Life and one eternal round of harmonious being. It guides him by Truth that knows no error, and with super-sensual, impartial, and unquenchable Love."

An Old English Hall

One of those true old English halls, now unhappily so rare, built in the time of the Tudors, and in its elaborate timber-framing and decorative woodwork indicating, perhaps, the scarcity of brick and stone at the period of its structure, as much as the grotesque genius of its fabricator, rose on a terrace surrounded by ancient and very formal gardens. The hall itself, during many generations, had been vigilantly and tastefully preserved by its proprietors. There was not a point which was not as fresh as if it had been renovated but yesterday. It stood a huge and strange blending of Grecian, Gothic, and Italian architecture, with a wild dash of the fantastic in addition. The lantern watch-towers of a baronial castle were placed in juxtaposition with Doric columns employed for chimneys, while under oriel windows might be observed Italian doorways with Grecian pediments. Beyond the extensive gardens an avenue of Spanish chestnuts at each point of the compass approached the mansion, or led into a small park which was table-land, its limits opening on all sides to beautiful and extensive valleys, sparkling with cultivation, except at one point, where the River Dart formed the boundary of the domain, and then spread in many a winding through the rich country beyond.—From "Coningsby," by Lord Beaconsfield.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Snapping of the Second String

A LITTLE over a year ago attention was drawn in these columns to a very interesting and significant change which had taken place in the orientation of Japanese policy. Up to the summer of 1918 the belief of the Japanese in militarism, and militarism on the German model, may be said to have remained unshaken. The failure of Germany and her allies to achieve their grand purpose did not really affect the position. The failure of Germany lay, in the Japanese view, not in her policy, but in her execution of it. The German military policy, like the German Constitution, the German diplomatic method, the German trade method, all of which Japan had copied, was all right. Germany's failure was merely another instance of a good case spoiled by a bad counsel. Where Germany had failed Japan would succeed.

With the German downfall, in the late summer and autumn of 1918, however, a change began to come over the Japanese attitude. It was not exactly that the German defeats caused the authorities at Tokyo to lose faith in militarism as an instrument, for they have not lost faith in it; it is still the first string to their bow. But the question arose, very forcibly, Was it the most effective instrument at that particular juncture in the world's affairs? Tokyo, in the autumn of 1918, decided most emphatically that it was not. But Tokyo was very far from losing heart. If the first string was broken, or at any rate had sagged so badly as to be practically useless, there always remained the second string, also of German origin, the great trade offensive.

And so, in September, 1918, the Terauchi Cabinet, founded and maintained on the militarist ideal, was suddenly superseded by the Kei Hara Cabinet, hailed at the time by a well-known Japanese authority as "an astute business Cabinet." The world was left in no doubt as to what had happened. Japan was marching with the times. Kei Hara was a man of the people, the first commoner ever to attain the position of Prime Minister. He had gathered around him a Cabinet of capable business men, and Japan, in the words of the authority already referred to, was "bent on the economic conquest of the Far East." High-sounding words enough, but, in this case, literally true! Thence onward, "peaceful penetration," on an improved German model, was to be Japan's great object in China. How Japan attempted to carry it out, and did in fact carry it out, is written in the terrible records of Shantung and Southern Manchuria, during the past twelve months.

Japan, however, made one fatal mistake. She reckoned without that quite remorseless Chinese weapon, the weapon of passive resistance. There was one way, and only one, in which the Japanese plans could surely be made to miscarry, and that was through a boycott of Japanese goods. China took that way. A boycott was proclaimed. Japan became alarmed. She remembered how, some three or four years before, China had had resort to this policy in reprisal for the attack on Chinese liberties launched by Baron Kato, as he then was, in his notorious Twenty-One Demands. She remembered that it had taxed all the efforts of the government and all the ingenuity of the Japanese business man to the uttermost before the boycott was brought to an end, and that, before it had been brought to an end, it had involved Baron Kato in political ruin and the Japanese merchant in untold loss.

Japan's alarm was not, therefore, without reason. Moreover, the boycott of 1919-20 is a very different thing from the boycott of 1915. It still continues. In spite of almost desperate efforts on the part of Tokyo, through diplomatic threat and actual persecution, great and increasing numbers of Chinese are not only refusing to buy Japanese goods, but are, ever more successfully, arranging for other and permanent means of supply. To those who know Japan, who know how, first and last, the question of trade is the question par excellence, where China is concerned, the outcome of such a situation is inevitable. Sooner or later must come the protest, in Japan itself, against the government responsible for such a condition of affairs. Well, the protest has come, and it is rendered all the more piquant from the fact that the chief protester is none other than Viscount Kato himself, the scapegoat of 1915. Five years ago all Japan was howling against this man, who had promised them big business with China, bigger than they had ever dreamed of, as the result of his Twenty-One Demands, and, instead of big business, had given them a boycott. Today that man is leading the howl, for the same cause, against another government. "At no time," declares a recent manifesto of the Opposition Party in Japan, of which Viscount Kato is the head, "were the Sino-Japanese relations more markedly alienated than at present. The China policy of the present government has been, on the whole, mistaken and inopportune, a fact which threatens Japan's special position in the Far East."

The Opposition Party is, of course, right. It would probably have done no better, and certainly no differently, if it had been in power, but it is none the less right. What does this mean? It means that, although it is little over twelve months since Japan inaugurated her grand effort for "the economic conquest of the Far East," that effort must be accounted very largely a failure. In other words, it looks very much as if Japan's second string were snapping.

The Colorado River

MORE and more the world finds itself turning to water power instead of coal and oil. Alertness, therefore, is necessary to keep this undeveloped resource out of the hands of those who would exploit it merely for their own selfish purposes. This is not to say that big water-power

development companies are necessarily harmful. From its experience with oil, steel, and other commodities, however, the public should have learned much. At least the public must fully reserve its own interests in any great development projects.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Randall, of California, for a great power and irrigation project on the Colorado River again raises the question as to the use for such purposes of places that have special scenic interest. Certainly the public could not consent to any ruining of the Grand Cañon. Nowadays, anyone who proposes a new project of this sort recognizes this fact, and tries to show that his particular scheme will enhance natural beauty rather than detract from it. Mr. Randall is especially careful to point this out. Color of surrounding ruggedness, fantastic shapes, and deep stratifications are indeed of more interest than the river itself in the region of the Grand Cañon. Mr. Randall even maintains, in support of his bill, that the building of some eight dams in the river will make the wonders of the whole region the more accessible.

Often great works of concrete have an undeniable picturesqueness. The same may be said for some forms of ruin. The havoc that resulted from hydraulic mining in California years ago has, today, a certain strange interest; but it is obviously havoc. Some places need to be zealously preserved in all their natural splendor, since the public is entitled to the full enjoyment of untouched grandeur, as well as to the right utilization of resources. Thus the region of the Colorado River needs to be thoroughly studied, for a real comprehension of its possibilities both for utility and for beauty.

In the fourteenth century Sir John Mandeville declared that beyond Prester John's lordship, "by the rivers may no man go, for the water runs so roughly and so sharply, because it comes down so outrageously from the high places above, that it runs in so great waves that no ship may row or sail against it." Now Mandeville, never really having seen anything of the sort, probably considered himself a very clever artificer indeed. The Colorado River, however, would have fully satisfied his conception of a stream coming down outrageously from the high places above. And to think that such an outrageous river, in all its wonder, should be made eventually to haul great freight trains, to make up for the ships that may not sail or row against it, is certainly beyond the wildest dreams of these old romancers. Yet all this, and more, has to come. The public, however, needs to make sure that all this development shall be so ordered as to be of the most benefit, not to the few, but to the many.

The "Nacion" and Its Semi-Centennial

THERE is more than a passing interest in the news item sent out by The Associated Press some days ago, noting the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the "Nacion," one of the leading dailies of Buenos Aires, the chief city of South America. Not always have such anniversaries found a conspicuous place in North American news sheets. And the significance is not because Buenos Aires is the largest city in the world south of the equator, nor because the journal in question celebrated its birthday with a souvenir edition of 134 pages. The point is, rather, that the indifference of the Americas, south and north, to the details of one another's existence, after having long been fostered by inadequate facilities for exchange of information, is now gradually being dissipated by the amplification of facilities. As wires become available for the transmission of information, the news of what is going on in the various countries on opposite sides of the equator is finding its way to the telegraph offices, and through them to the columns of the press. Thus it happens that the names of the most important South American dailies are becoming familiar to newspaper readers who already have a casual acquaintance, at least, with the names of leading dailies of cities in the northern hemisphere. And in time, it is to be hoped, the press of the southern world will receive its due consideration by the encyclopedias and reference books which have so far confined their reviews of journalism chiefly to the European and North American fields.

And yet the "Nacion," dignified, and influential, and comprehensive as it is, both with respect to its ample news service—far better than that of many a reputable North American journal with respect to the European field—and as to its commentaries and opinions, is not by any means the eldest of the dailies outstanding in the South American field. The "Prensa," probably the best known of them all to the general public, distinctive among the newspapers of the world, indeed, for its dual program of news-giving along with a measure of altruism and social service, turned its fifty-year milestone several months ago. It, too, is of the Buenos Aires group, rather more vivid and alert in its style and method than the "Nacion," but, like the latter, commanding a patronage both of readers and advertisers that puts it distinctly in the class of the most prosperous of metropolitan journals. And as the "Nacion," founded early in 1870 by a former President of Argentina, General Bartholome Mitre, is now directed by Jorge A. Mitre, so the "Prensa," founded in the fall of 1869 by General Mitre's former aide-de-camp, Dr. Jose C. Paz, is now conducted by Ezequiel P. Paz as director-general. Both papers, of course, have grown, with their city, to affluence and power, and are famous in their continent, if not also abroad.

Less generally known than either of these Argentine journals, however, is the oldest newspaper in the Spanish language in the western world, the senior of the South American group, the "Mercurio," of Chile. This daily is within a score or so of years of being as old as the oldest daily now published in New York. South America is not a region of typically new things, even as regards daily newspapers, and the "Mercurio" is now getting ready to round out its century. The time will be up in 1927, a hundred years from the day when it began regular publication in the port city of Valparaiso. The Evening Post, New York's oldest daily, put forth its first number only six years earlier.

South American papers of this class have in times

past been accustomed to keep rather more definitely in touch with Europe than with North America, but they have been moving rapidly of late to become better acquainted with the United States. The papers here mentioned already have offices here, their editors have been taking occasion to visit the country or to send special representatives hither for survey and report. They are, as a rule, men of cosmopolitan view, able and keenly sensitive to the promise of the immediate future. From the United States, in the same period, the most significant activity has been that of the press associations and the cable companies in providing the means for speedy and comprehensive collection and distribution of the news. Clearly the new interest in better relations, south and north, is bringing not only the facilities for better relations, but is the thing itself.

Urgent Demand for Silver

THE advance in the price of silver in the American markets, from 48½ cents an ounce in 1915 to nearly three times that price in 1920, is one of the peculiar features of a very abnormal economic situation. There has been a constantly increasing demand for the metal during the last five years, and producers have not been able to keep pace with it. The United States, Canada, and Mexico are the great sources of supply. The war curtailed production in the United States and Canada, and the revolutions have prevented the great Mexican mines from producing their maximum output. Even though silver is selling at the highest price it has reached in half a century, the high quotations for the metal have not served to bring about the required production. It is estimated that the United States should be able to produce 100,000,000 ounces a year within the next few years, and that Canada and Mexico should each be able to produce 50,000,000 ounces a year when labor once more is permitted to get down to business. Mexico's output might be increased to 100,000,000 ounces a year, in the course of the next five or six years, so great are the mineral resources of that country. The elimination of revolutionary and radical tendencies would probably stimulate production to a greater extent than could anything else.

Authorities say that practically all of the silver mined in the United States is being shipped to the Orient, either directly or through Great Britain. This disposal of the output has caused such a scarcity in America, and prices have risen so high that the silver dollar today is worth more as bullion than as coin. Many millions of silver dollars have been melted down. Throughout Europe silver, as coin, has largely disappeared as a circulation medium. There is a world scarcity. A bill has been introduced in the United States Congress by Representative McFadden, of Pennsylvania, to amend the so-called Pittman Silver Act of April, 1918, and to reduce the standard of the subsidiary silver coins from 90 to 80 per cent. The Pittman Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to melt or break up 300,000,000 standard silver dollars, sell the product as bullion, and repurchase a like amount of silver bullion at \$1 an ounce. The McFadden measure amends this act by requiring that all standard silver dollars shall be melted and sold as bullion, and repeals the repurchase clause. Representative McFadden says it was shown, during the Senate debate on the Pittman Bill, that under ordinary labor conditions silver could be produced at a profit of 50 cents an ounce. Hence his contention that the Pittman Act provision for its repurchase at \$1 an ounce should be repealed.

It is impossible to say how long the present situation will continue. Some authorities of the trade say that it is artificial and cannot last long. However, the oriental countries are prosperous and are expanding their foreign commerce. The greater their commercial activity the greater will be their demand for silver, which is their monetary standard. Gold means nothing to them as money. The Orient will take all the silver America can produce, at the present rate of output. The remedy is, of course, greater production of the metal.

Consider the Plumber

FOR adequate treatment at the hands of the literary gentry, the modern plumber should have made his appearance in the eighteenth century. A Pope or a Dr. Johnson, not to speak of a Steele or even a Budgell, would have disposed of him in short order. At that time, however, his was a comparatively humble existence, as a roofer or a worker with rudimentary lead pipes and drains. Alas, in those days the full magic of running water had not been appreciated. Now, running water has its charms out in the open amid the wild violets and the lupins which an Addison would have ignored; but for the bland stockbroker of today it seems more useful when it comes readily through the taps of his apartment on a cold January morning.

So we have flowing ice-water in hotels nowadays, and hot baths in the transcontinental observation cars, and abject subservience before the plumber when there is the least stoppage in the hydrant at one's modest bungalow out in the suburbs. Suppose a small flat-building is going up to house some of the assistant professors near a great university. Close to the sidewalk that is littered with lumber and plaster, perhaps a dozen or twenty motor cars are parked. To whom do they belong? Inside the building, their owners are installing the steam-fittings and the drains. As he passes, the university instructor, whose wife has to read themes at 50 cents an hour to pay her street-car fare, wishes for the instant that he had studied plumbing instead of literature. Have not the plumbers in even Butte, Montana, that wild western place that is so rapidly becoming civilized, just demanded and secured for themselves \$10 a day instead of the \$4 that they were getting?

And yet the true plumber is very apt to be a man of fancy. The fascination of flowing water is often as nothing compared with the fascination of his speech as he pauses by the kitchen sink, at \$1 an hour, to explain to the hovering housewife why he likes the violin at the "movies." Like a watched pot that never boils, a watched plumber seldom plumbs. Still, one must not libel any serious artisan. Perhaps it is in part the irregularity

of his seasons of work that has tended to increase what he demands as a day's wages, and to set him off, in his spare weeks, to the realms of imagery. His work, indeed, ought not to be irregular. Sooner or later, building will have to go on continuously regardless of seasons. And ultimately, also, building will have to be so carefully done, and mains so wisely laid, that the whole water system will go as fluently through winter as through summer.

The whole plumbing industry is bound to develop endlessly. Not only will better research and better practice immensely extend the number of things that can be done with pipes and faucets, but people in many a country thus far almost untouched by these modernities must be educated. Think of the possibilities in Persia and Ecuador, on the Murman Coast, or in Siam. Surely the plumber is more valuable to civic progress than many a so-called health board. Truly there must be as much opportunity for the extension of running water facilities as there is for progress with the wireless or the aeroplane.

Notes and Comments

WHEN General Leonard Wood said, the other day, in Providence, Rhode Island, that we must "allow no more sand in our cement," he put in concise form a fact that is far above party politics, and that should be far above any personal application. If a people, in resolving vital questions of polity, is on every hand to regard tenderly the personal susceptibilities of every racial and religious element in its makeup, a great deal of sand is going to slip into the cement, and the cement is not going to be very good. Jefferson, in his "Notes on the State of Virginia," said "Better one despot than an hundred and forty-three." The point is that there is no need of any despot or despots, if Americans keep their eyes fixed on the patent fact that right has no age nor place, and that justice has no fashions. The people have need at all times to have great facts stated to them in a way that is homely and dignified at once, and in the instance cited General Wood seems to have done this.

THE port of Jaffa, of ancient fame, witnessed the launching of a certain ship the other day. The launching was an event the news of which was sent to many countries, for the ship was the Hashaluz, the first Jewish ship to take the water. Thus do small events mark consummations in history.

A DISPATCH from Philadelphia is to the effect that the principal of the Trades School for Girls asserts that manicures who do not split their infinitives are more successful than those who have this amiable weakness. In accordance with this idea, the prospective manicures are to have a course of six months' training, and there can be little doubt that at the end of six months these young women will have the English grammar and a conversation style like Bolingbroke's at their fingers' ends. Such a practical system should not be monopolized by one set of persons, and the virtues of the English language should be taught in other occupations. Judges, ambassadors, and professors might derive great benefits from a course in English pure composition and the occasional perusal of authors not less than half a century old. There is a steady debasement of the English language that is far too common, and that results in a patent obscurity, commonness, and lack of strength.

AT THE door of the Haberdashers Company, in London, there stands a beadle. His back is flat and his shoulders are square, as befits one who was a brigadier of foot when the armistice came. Before the war, he had completed twenty-one years of service and had become beadle to the company; on the breaking out of war he had enlisted again and won his way from the ranks to the command of a brigade. Subalterns clicked their heels to him, and colonels minded their manners in his presence; on him was placed the safety and right ordering of many others. The war over, he took on his former employment, and here is what a brother officer says of him: "There never was such a beadle." And one may believe it. Here is a man who heartens all about him, in tweeds or khaki a matter-of-fact doer of good work. As he stands there in the quiet roar of London, he knows that when the day is over he will go back to a day billet and the evening paper, yet what pictures must pass before his eyes one can only guess. Probably he is not given to orations, and takes his duty for granted; all the same, the general, the private, and the beadle say to us, "Carry on, brothers all!"

THE announcement that radio press dispatches can no longer be forwarded through the radio stations at Nauen and elsewhere, on the ground that the provisions of Article 197 of the Peace Treaty prohibit the forwarding of political, military, or naval news, has created a peculiar situation, so far as the United States is concerned. This results from the fact that a recent Washington report has stated that relations between Germany and the United States are still governed by the conditions of the armistice, under which the wireless stations are at the disposal of Americans. Probably a compromise will be reached by which wireless commercial news will be permitted, but the state of affairs itself is interesting, just because it is one of the side issues resulting from the ratification deadlock in the United States Senate.

WHILE the average Australian democrat, using the term in a non-political sense, is willing to admit that extremes in the distribution of wealth are a sad feature in the United States, he is convinced that in his own land of arbitration, wages board, and "direct action," inequalities are comparatively rare. Mr. R. D. Copland, lecturer in economics at the University of Tasmania, recently maintained, however, in a public address, that it is not the age of a country which causes inequitable distribution of wealth, but the economic system, and he found, in the figures of the wealth census of the Commonwealth in 1915, justification for his claims that Australia need not pride herself on equity of distribution. At the same time the high standard of individual saving in Australia is, one imagines, a hard nut for Mr. Copland to crack.